# New-York Tribune.

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## The Weekly Tribune.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

When Mr. Johnson asked the people to sustain him he did not expect such an emphatic answer from Vermont.

Mr. Johnson, in every speech, deposits the Constitution and the Union in the hands of the people; this is well, for they are certainly unsafe in his own.

A New-England Temperance Convention will assemble in Tremont Temple, Boston, at 10 a. m. of Wednesday, October 3.

We greatly regret to hear of the probable destruction of the Union League House of Philadelphia, by fire. It was one of the finest buildings in that city, a magnificent monument of the loyalty of the citizens.

The South American war fortunately appears to draw near a close upon terms with which Paraguay will be satisfied. The allies have been repeatedly defeated, and another Paraguayan victory is reported which is expected to lead to a treaty of peace.

The Southern Convention has appointed a committee to travel to St. Louis, by the route the President has taken, and afterwards to visit the grave of Abraham Lincoln. Its members can and will give the people of the West additional evidence of how utterly Mr. Johnson misrepresents the loyal men in the Rebel States.

*The Albany Evening Journal* publishes the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in that city. It contrasts nicely with Gov. Throckmorton's message:

"JEFFERSON, Texas, Aug. 22, 1866.

"FRIEND WILL: This is a great country. *We have a fight every day with the d——d niggers. You can bet we slaughter them by the wholesale.* I think in the course of a few years we will have a white settlement. Tell your father-in-law I am making good use of the revolver he gave me.

"Yours truly, E. B. B."

The late Republican-Union State Convention of Michigan unanimously

*Resolved*, That when the President of the United States published a garbled report of Gen. Phil. Sheridan's dispatch from New-Orleans, which placed that gallant soldier in sympathy with the Rebel assassins of Union men on July 30—to cover his own authorship in the said massacre—he insulted the loyal people of the country and committed a base wrong upon Gen. Sheridan, which the loyal people indignantly resent.

The late Michigan Republican-Union State Convention unanimously resolved that, since Mr. Henry J. Raymond has gone over to the adversary, "every consideration of decency and personal honor require him to voluntarily withdraw" from the Chairmanship of the National Committee appointed by the last Baltimore Convention, "and no longer hold the position while betraying the trust."

Mr. Hurlburt of *The World*, at a recent public dinner in Canada, in reply to the toast "Our Friends on the south side of the lines," said that "It was the Pagans of Ireland, not the intelligent mass, who believed that England oppressed them. The United States would not be bullied into helping the Fenians." Thus the [illegible]ocrats who have begged the Irish vote for so many yea[rs] ... [illegible] give the first movement for Irish freedom such a[illegible] as this! 'Tis an ungrateful world.

*The Evening Post*, exulting over Mr. Beecher's surrender, exclaims that his letter ought to be printed in gold and scattered broadcast over the land. As gold stands at 45, or thereabouts, whom does *The Post* think will foot the bills for this little job? Considering the impudent assumption of that letter, would not brass be a more suitable metal? Or, looking to the [illegible] of the people [illegible] Beecher's accession to their once despised ranks, what does *The Post* say to copper?

As surely as the Rebel States should obtain representation unconditionally in Congress, would Slavery be virtually reëstablished? Already Johnson's policy begins to make emancipation a farce. In Alabama, a few days ago, two negroes were sold into slavery for debts they had incurred before the war, amounting in all to $13. It is useless to attempt to explain away this slave-dealing into a milder punishment, for one of these freedmen was bought for $600 and the other for $750. Men do not spend such amounts of money without making the investment pay, and the selling of freedmen for petty debts, with this precedent, will, unless the Gove[rnment] [illegible] become common throughout the South.

The VERMONT jo[u]rnals are now claiming that the Republican majority at the late election exceeds that of 1865 by about S[even] Thousand. The vote is far from full, or it wou[ld] have been still greater. The returns are still q[uite] imperfect, but sufficient for practical purposes. The following chance dialogue which was overhea[r]d in the village of Manchester on the Saturday before [the] election, tells the story:

Politician—"What [is] your name, sir?" "F——." "From Rupert are you, sir?" "Yes, Rupert." "Well, I want to send some votes over there—some Johnson votes. How many are there in that town who will vote the Johnson ticket, do you think, sir?" "W[e]ll, I don't know of but two that I think will vote that ticket." When last heard of, politician had quite a stock of Johnson votes [on] hand.

Mr. Seward said, in a re[c]ent speech:

"I do not believe that when the Constitution is restored in all its points that the people of this country cannot manage so small a matter as the adjustment of the relations and position of 4,000,000 of colored people, or will they permit the incongruity of the existence of such a small number of people to disturb the arrangement of the Union."

This small number of citizens, only four millions, is quite a bagatelle for a Secretary of State to notice, but he is right in believing that the people will not allow them to disturb the [Un]ion. Nor will we allow a small number of rebels [illegible] millions) to do so either—that is, if we can [help it]. The colored people never did disturb the Union; the [illegible] to which they were put as slaves made the trouble. Their masters rebelled, but they have ever been loyal. Perhaps they ought to be ashamed of the "incongruity of their existence," but Mr. [Lin]coln did not think so when he freed them, [nor] did [Mr. Se]ward when he was glad enough to ge[t] them into [the army].

*The N. Y. Times* urges [the] disparagement of the Louisiana Convention that [illegible]

"It had done its work, adopted a Constitution, organized and put in motion a State Government, and dispersed. Its meeting now was purely a trick—openly and avowedly a device to force Negro Suffrage upon the State—confessed to be that and nothing more by its own leaders and their allies at Washington. Less than thirty of its members were present, and this reckless faction, without the least warrant of law or sanction of the people, intended to force upon the State a Constitution which should establish Negro Suffrage."

—*The Times* ought to know that a quorum of the Convention was 76, and that [it] could do nothing of moment till such quorum [was] present. Gov. Wells had ordered an election to [fill] the vacant seats, and there was no thought [of] decisive action till the parishes in Rebel hands [should] have chosen delegates, when the Convention was originally chosen sh[ould] have no longer a legal existence. If the Conventio[n] [was] a legal quorum, the butchery or was unable to [illegible] and supporters was utterly without excuse. To [illegible] or maim two or three hundred unresisting men because two dozen of them are enacting an idle fa[rce] is murder most wanton and inexcusable.

We publish this morning the highly gratifying news that the work of laying the recovered Atlantic Cable has been completed, that the electrical condition of the cable is perfect, and that messages are being transmitted through it between Heart's Content in Newfoundland and Valentia in Ireland. Thus, after a long period of harassing anxiety and incessant toil on the part of the originators and chief promoters of the great enterprise for binding the Old and the New World together by electrical bonds, the final triumph has been achieved—a triumph which places it completely and for ever beyond doubt that the great Atlantic Ocean presents no insurmountable barrier to direct telegraphic communication between Europe and America. The Great Eastern, which has played so conspicuous and useful a part in the undertaking, is now about to return to England; but we are inclined to think it will not be long ere she will be again employed on a similar mission to that in which she has just been so successfully engaged. It is the nature of such enterprises as this one to multiply themselves. We shall soon be having other trans-ocean cables. Meanwhile we suppose that, now there are two wires, the public may look for a reduction at no distant day, in the rates charged for messages, which are at present so enormously high as to constitute a serious drawback on the advantages of the Cable.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

We have received European news by the Atlantic Cable up to the 11th inst.

#### PRUSSIA.

The upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill to indemnify the King for acting without the assent of the Diet in the matter of the budget and army supplies previous to the war with Austria. Bill passed unanimously. It is reported that the King of Saxony has decided to resign in favor of his son. The Chamber of Deputies have authorized the issue of 30,000,000 thalers of Treasury notes payable one year from date. The Minister of Finance has protested in a speech against this reduction, and expressed the hope that the Chamber would pass the bill in its original form of 60,000,000. A report is current in Governmental circles that the King of Prussia has decided to place the Prince Royal of Prussia over the late Kingdom of Hanover as Viceroy, and that His Highness will soon take up his residence at the Palace in the City of Hanover.

#### AUSTRIA.

Austria is about to introduce extensive reforms in the organization of her army....The Austrian Minister of the Marine has ordered the Adriatic fleet now at Trieste to proceed to Pola and Fiume, the Austrian naval stations, to be disarmed....A decree has been issued by the Emperor, ordering the whole Austrian army to be placed on a peace footing.

#### FRANCE.

Napoleon's health is not good, and it is doubtful if he will go to Biarritz. The Queen of Spain has paid a visit to the Empress Eugenie at Biarritz. It is announced that a circular may be soon expected from the Emperor, wherein he will take ground emphatically against the violent sentiment of the European questions growing out of the recent wars.

#### ITALY.

The Italian Government has issued a decree which disbands 58,000 men of the Italian army. Austria has invited Italy to send plenipotentiaries to meet others appointed by Austria for the purpose of adopting measures for the improvement of telegraph and postal intercourse between the two countries. The conference between the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Italy progresses slowly. The financial question has not been settled.

#### TURKEY.

The Cretans have rejected the terms offered them by the Turkish Government and continue their revolt. The Epirots (inhabitants of Epirus) also claim their freedom from Turkey, and have abandoned their habitations and taken to the hills. The Sultan of Turkey, impressed with the importance of being in diplomatic communication with the United States, has decided to establish an embassy at the American Capital. In accordance with this decision, the Sublime Porte is about selecting an influential member of his Government to proceed to Washington as Minister Resident and Plenipotentiary of Turkey. It is reported that in consequence of the successful results of recent trials of American small arms by the Military Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Porte, that the Turkish army is about to be armed entirely with carbines of American manufacture. Agents of the Government are about to leave for the United States to contract for their manufacture.

#### ENGLAND.

The Directors of the British-California Bank are urged to wind up the affairs of the institution.... Earl (Lord?) Stanley is spoken of as the probable successor of Lord Cowley as British Embassador to France....It is said the cable tolls are soon to be reduced one-half....The anxiety as to the British grain crops is increasing. The weather is very wet, and prices are higher in all the markets.

#### SPAIN.

The papers state that the recent visit of the Queen of Spain to the Empress Eugenie at Biarritz was of a political nature.... The *Estafette* of to-day says that the French troops must be withdrawn from Mexico with the utmost [exped]ition, unless amicable relations are previously established [with] President Juarez.

#### RUSSIA.

It is said that all the tribes of Dagh[estan have revolted] against the authority of the Czar.

#### MEXICO.

*The Times* Paris letter published to-day, says that the Emperor Maximilian is expected to return from Mexico to Europe by war steamer.

### BY STEAMER.

The following news was received by the steamship China which left Liverpool on the 1st, and Queenstown on the 2d inst.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The threatened Fenian invasion of Canada, and the active military preparations to meet it, are prominent topics. The dispatch of three regiments to Canada is fully confirmed. *The Times* notices as especially satisfactory the fact that the Colonial Government has now undertaken obligations which should have been discharged by the late Admiralty, and placed gunboats on the lakes and rivers. A good flotilla of these vessels will furnish the colony with the best possible defense on the American frontier, just as the absence of the East squadron would provide the enemy with the greatest opportunities for mischief. Four boats hastily equipped, but manned and armed from the Queen's ships, are already engaged in the service. Three gunboats, too, from England have now, we are told arrived at Kingston. *The Daily Telegraph* says three additional batteries of artillery were dispatched to Canada in prudent anticipation of the emergency which has now arisen..... *The Daily News* of the 31st, in its city article, says the Confederate bonds, which of late have been altogether neglected, were in demand to-day at an advance; they opened at 4½, and closed at 4¼@4 5-12. It is surmised that accounts may have arrived favorable to the Philadelphia Convention, and the consequent return of the Southern States to Congress.....It is rumored that Mr. Gladstone has gone to Athens, at the request of the Queen, to ascertain the position of the affairs and prospects of Greece..... A grand open-air demonstration in favor of reform took place at Birmingham on the 27th of August, and is said to have been the grandest of its kind since 1832. Notwithstanding unfavorable weather the attendance is stated at from 200,000 to 300,000 persons. Many of the factories and shops in the town closed. Speeches were delivered from six platforms, and resolutions were simultaneously carried at each center, denouncing the present House of Commons for its rejection of the late moderate Reform bill, demanding residential registered manhood suffrage and the ballot.

#### AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The peace exchange of the Austrian-Prussian Peace Treaty took place at Prague on the 30th. The text of the treaty would be published at Berlin and Vienna Sept. 1. The Peace Treaty, it is said, contains an article relative to the Elbe Duchies, stipulating that Prussia shall continue to pay all the pensions granted by Austria to Holstein officials; that Austria shall have to pay to Prussia 450,000 Danish thalers belonging to the Holstein finances, and that no Holstein official shall be called to account for reasons connected with past events.... The treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia stipulates that neither Austrian nor Prussian officials shall be punished for having incurred the displeasure of their Governments by their attitude during the war. On the 11th of August the Emperor Napoleon wrote as follows to the King of Italy:

I have learned with pleasure that your Majesty agrees to the armistice and peace preliminaries signed by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. It is therefore probable that an era of peace and tranquillity is about to open up for Europe. Your Majesty is aware that I accepted the offer of Venetia to avoid useless bloodshed. My intention was always to restore it to herself in order that Italy might be free from the Alps to the Adriatic, and mistress of her own destinies. Venetia will soon be able to express her wishes by means of universal suffrage. Your Majesty will acknowledge that in these circumstances the influence of France was again exercised in favor of humanity and the independence of the people.

The Vienna journals of the 2d inst. all agree in stating that Count Mensdorf will remain in office.....There is no longer any question of recalling Baron Habne, the Austrian Embassador at the Roman Court.

#### FRANCE.

Imperial decrees, dated the 1st of September, have been published appointing the Marquis de Moustier Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, whose resignation has been tendered and accepted. The functions of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will, however, be carried on, *ad interim*, by M. de Lavalette.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been named member of the Privy Council.

The Emperor has addressed the following letter to the late Minister for Foreign Affairs:

MY DEAR M. DROUYN DE LHUYS: I deeply regret that circumstances oblige me to accept your resignation. In relinquishing, however, your coöperation, I am desirous to give you a proof of my esteem by naming you member of the Privy Council. This new post will possess the advantage of not breaking off those relations which your enlightenment and devotion to myself and my dynasty have rendered precious to me.

#### ITALY.

On account of a letter published in the *Unita Italiana*, of August 24, by Mazzini, attacking the Italian Government, the seizure and prosecution of that journal had been ordered.

#### MEXICO.

Vera Cruz dates to the 25th of Aug[ust] report that Marshal Bazaine is concentrating a for[ce] [at San Luis] Potosi to meet Gen. Garcia with 30,000 men. [It] is supposed the general engagement will take place between San Luis Potosi and Mexico. G[ue]rrero's Liberal forces cut the bridges at Chicbuila [an]d Soledad. He then attacked Medelin with his advance, 15 miles from Vera Cruz. He sacked the former town, containing 2,500 inhabitants, mostly French, razing the place to the ground.... The gunboat Eugenie was repulsed off Tuspan Bay. The Liberals under Herrera also captured 200 French troops at Tuspan, and all their stores....Gen. Meigo is reported very ill at Cordova....The people are hopeful for the future under Liberal rule.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### DOMESTIC NEW[S].

On Saturday the Treasury Department at Washington received $4,000,000 worth of 7.30 bonds, to be transferred into 5-20 gold-bearing bonds....On the 7th inst. Major-Gen. Pope laid the initial-stone of the first mile of the Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, at Junction City. A party of surveyors are locating the road via Uncabo and Grand Rivers.... Advices from Western Idaho say that Gen. Steele and escort narrowly escaped capture by Indians recently. The party lost 47 mules....The Missouri State Adjutant-General has issued orders to disband all militia organizations not in conformity with the State Convention Ordinance....The steamer Only Chance has arrived at St. Joseph with Montana dates to Aug. 17. She reports the Indians quiet along the river excepting an occasional shooting raid. Government officers are working hard to complete the forts along the river before the cold weather sets in.... Matthias W. Baldwin, a well-known citizen of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia, on the 7th inst., in the 71st year of his age....On the 8th inst., the Vermont State Fair closed. There were several interesting races, the most important of which was run by the stallion Ethan Allen and mare Fearless, for the Society's purse of $500, which was won by Ethan Allen in two straight heats. Time, 2:38 and 2:39. Gov. Burnside of Rhode Island, and Gen. Devens of Massachusetts, were on the judges' stand during the afternoon; and, in response to the loud calls of the crowd, made brief speeches. Fifty thousand people have visited the Fair....In the Cigar Makers' Convention at Baltimore, on the 7th inst., pending a question of constitutional local unions, a motion to strike out the word "white" from a clause referring to the eligibility of persons as members, was rejected—Yeas, 11; Nays, 29.

#### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad ran off the track at St. John's on the 7th inst., killing the conductor, engineer, and one brakeman. The locomotive and several cars were badly smashed....In Burlington, Vt., on Saturday, a large and extensive conflagration occurred, which completely destroyed the machine-shops of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. The extent of loss has not yet been ascertained, but will necessarily be heavy....The authorities who have been investigating into the origin of the fire at the Union League House, Philadelphia, state that it was most certainly the work of an incendiary. The source of the conflagration is traced to a small loft, in which no fire could have possibly occurred without design.... At an early hour on Sunday morning a most destructive fire occurred at Sing Sing. Eighteen dwelling-houses and stores, an extensive file manufacturing establishment, and a valuable lumber-yard were destroyed, valued in all at nearly $200,000. The fire originated in a barn, and as there was a high wind blowing at the time, it quickly spread to adjoining buildings. In less than half an hour, one entire block was in flames. At 9 o'clock an informal meeting of the citizens was held for the purpose of taking measures for the temporary relief of the distressed, many of whom have lost every dollar in the world.

#### THE FENIANS.

The Fenian Congress adjourned *sine die* on the 9th, having been in session all Saturday night. Col. W. R. Roberts was reëlected President, P. J. Meehan President of the Senate, and J. N. Fitzgerald Speaker of the House. Gen. Sweeny was deposed as Secretary of War, but no successor has been named. His accounts were satisfactory, but he was believed to be incompetent. Gen. O'Neill was appointed Inspector General of the Irish Republican Army, and Col. Bailey Chief Military Organizer. It is still hoped that Gen. Sheridan will be prevailed upon to accept the command of the forces. Another movement on Canada will undoubtedly be made during the Fall if the contributions are plentiful.

#### THE INDIAN WAR.

Major-Gen. W. F. Pond, Commandant of the Kansas Militia, reports officially to Gov. Crawford that in May the Indians killed seven settlers upon Republican and Solomon Rivers. In July they drove out a whole neighborhood upon White Rock River, ravishing seven women. In August they drove many settlers from Solomon River, destroying all the growing crops. Tout beyond the settlements they have killed several members of surveying parties. These outrages were committed by Pawnees, Omahas and Otoes, all [of which] [illegible] reserves, and in ostensible friendly relations with the whites. He further reports information that combined wild tribes of the plains are planning depredations for the Fall and Winter, that all the Kansas North-Western settlements are wholly at their mercy, and that the State Militia are wholly inefficient for want of cavalry, arms, &c. Unless the United States Government establishes military posts on Republican and Solomon, which the Kansas Militia could garrison, if necessary, the settlements must be abandoned. Gen. Hancock has sent 100 cavalry from Fort Ellsworth, to operate with Kansas Militia, and another company to Fort Kearney, for emergencies. A report received direct from Fort Laramie states that the Indians on the road in the vicinity of that post have commenced depredations again. Within two or three days of the time he left, some 50 or 60 men had been killed, and a large amount of property stolen and destroyed. He also reports that the only two tribes on the road who are supposed to be friendly are the Pawnees and a band of the Cheyennes. In the engagements the troops at Fort Laramie had with the savages the former were obliged to beat a hasty retreat back to the garrison, losing some 40 men. On the Smoky Hill they have stopped the stages, and given them seven days to take all their stock off the road. Gen. Hancock has furnished Major-Gen. Cloud with an escort to visit the Pawnees and Omahas for indemnity.

#### THE PENDING CANVASS.

In Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 20th of September, a State Convention of "unmistakable loyalists" is to be held. Nominations for Governor will be made. Messrs. Settle and Dockery are among those named for Gubernatorial honors. John C. Churchill of Oswego has been nominated for the XXIId Congressional District of this State. John Davidson has been nominated as the Radical candidate for the IIId New-Jersey Congressional District. James Archibald of Scranton, Pa., has been nominated as the Union-Republican candidate for Congress in the XIIth District of Pennsylvania.....Dispatches from Arizona state that the candidates for delegates to Congress are Messrs. Charles D. Pasten and Col. Bashford.... The Union State Convention of Kansas have unanimously recommended that the Legislature submit to the people the question that the word "white" be stricken out from the State Constitution.... The Kansas Republican Convention met at Topeka on the 5th; the attendance was large and enthusiastic. Gov. S. J. Crawford was unanimously renominated for Governor. Sidney Clark will be unanimously renominated for Congress. A series of resolutions were passed condemning the policy of the President, and nominating Col. S. G. Crawford for Governor; Maj. N. Green for Lieutenant-Governor; R. A. Barker for Secretary of State; J. R. Swallow for Auditor; Martin Anderson for Treasurer; the Rev. P. McVickar for Superintendent of Public Instruction; Geo. S. Hoyt for Attorney-General; S. A. Kingman for Chief-Justice; and for Congress, the Hon. Sidney Clark..... The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng has written a letter indorsing the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's letter to the Johnson Soldiers' Convention....The Michigan Democratic State Convention has put the following gentlemen in nomination: For Governor, Gen. A. S. Williams; for Lieut.-Governor, Gen. J. G. Parkhurst; for Auditor-General, Gen. George Spaulding; for Attorney-General, Col. George Gray; for Commissioner of the State Land Office, Lieut.-Col. Louis Dillman; for State Treasurer, Luther H. Trask; for Secretary of State, Col. B. M. Thompson; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Samuel Clements; for Member of the Board of Education, Edward Atwell. Gen. Williams's acceptance of the nomination is doubtful. ....The campaign in Indiana progresses with vigor. A Union meeting, estimated at 20,000, was held at Attica, on the 5th inst., and addressed by Gen. Logan and Mr. Orth, candidate for Congress in the VIIIth District.

#### THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Cholera still lingers fatally in some of the overcrowded tenant-houses of the city. Last week the deaths from this cause numbered 50, of which only 12 occurred in the public institutions, leaving 38 in the dwellings, an amount more than double that of the previous week. On the 10th inst. 12 deaths were reported to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and yesterday 11 new cases were reported to the Sanitary Superintendent. The total mortality of New-York last week was 656, an increase of 9 as compared with the week ending on the 1st inst.... The Richmond, Va., Board of Health have declared cholera epidemic in that city, and have issued orders regulating the diet of citizens, prohibiting fish of all kinds, melons, cabbage and green corn. On the 10th 13 cases and 8 deaths were reported. Among the troops no deaths have occurred for a few days, though there were 5 cases in the hospital....There were 5 fatal cases of cholera in Nashville on the 10th inst.... In Newark, N. J., during the week ending last Saturday, there were 53, of which 31 were children under 2 years of age—14 were adults....In New-Orleans, cholera found 23 victims last Monday....Last Sunday 50 recruits arrived in Augusta, Georgia, of whom 20 were ill of cholera. Four died during the night, and three new cases occurred the next day. The recruits have been sent away from the city, and no cases have occurred among civilians.

### CANADA.

Th[e] headquarters of the Canadian Rifles, regulars, have been removed from Kingston to Niagara....Mr. Howland has b[een appo]inted Finance Minister, in place of Mr. Galt, [illegible] ....The Canadian Loan has been withdrawn [from the m]arket as a failure, not half the amount of th[e] loan having been taken up, though the interest was 7 per cent. Government paper currency will be issued to make up the deficiency.

## VICTORY.

MAINE FOLLOWS VERMONT FOR FREEDOM AND JUSTICE—THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION ON MONDAY—GEN. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE WHOLE UNION TICKET ELECTED—LARGE GAINS OVER THE VOTE OF LAST YEAR—THE VICTORY UNPRECEDENTED IN THE STATE—A CLEAN SWEEP BY 30,000 MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Sept. 10, 1866.

THE VICTORY IN THIS STATE TO-DAY FOR THE UNION PARTY IS UNPARALLELED. OUR MAJORITY IS FULLY 25,000.

OUR AVERAGE MAJORITY FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS HAS BEEN LESS THAN 15,000. WE HAVE CARRIED EVERY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, THE CLOSEST BY NEARLY 4,000 MAJORITY.

WE HAVE SWEPT EVERY COUNTY, ELECTED EVERY SENATOR AND NINE-TENTHS OF THE HOUSE. THE TOTAL VOTE IS A VERY FULL ONE AND OUR VICTORY IS COMPLETE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, Sept. 10, 1866.

The total Union majority in this State at the election to-day, according to the best estimates on full returns, is about 25,000, divided among the counties thus: York, 900; Cumberland, 2,900; Oxford, 1,450; Androscoggin, 2,500; Franklin, 750; Kennebec, 4,100; Sagadahoc, 1,600; Lincoln, 500; Knox, 250; Somerset, 1,550; Waldo, 1,800; Penobscot, 4,000; Piscataquis, 750; Hancock, 1,550; Washington, 850; Aroostook, 800.

There are reasons for believing that the total majority may exceed 25,000, but I prefer to send under statements rather than over statements. The average Union majority in Maine for eight years past is under 15,000.

In the Congressional Districts, John Lynch is reëlected in the First, by some 3,800 majority; in the Second District Sydney Perham has over 6,000 majority; in the Third District Jas. G. Blaine has over 6,000 majority; in the Fourth John A. Peters has 5,500 majority; in the Fifth District A. Pike has about 4,800 majority. The aggregate vote in 184 towns is 75,499, against 54,428 of last year. Chamberlain has 46,162; Pillsbury, 27,397; Chamberlain's majority, 18,765. Last year, in the same towns, Coney had 34,447; Howard, 19,081; Coney's majority, 13,165; net Union gain, 5,540. It is believed that the aggregate vote will reach 118,000.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11—1 A. M.—Two hundred and nine towns give Chamberlain, Republican, 49,599; Pillsbury, Democrat, 28,442; Republican majority, 21,136. The same towns voted last year, Cony, 38,238; Howard, 21,429; Republican majority, 16,809. The Republican net gain is, therefore, 4,327. These towns comprise two-thirds of the State. The aggregate vote of the State last year was 86,000.

The towns to hear from last year gave 26,392 votes, and if they give an increased vote, in the same ratio as those received, the total vote of the State will be 112,000. The towns to be heard from last year gave a Republican majority of 6,012. If this is increased in the same ratio as those received, the majority will be 29,000, or a Republican net gain of 6,000 votes.

All but four towns in the first district give Lynch, Rep., 13,566, and Sweat, Dem., 9,663. Lynch's majority, 3,903. The four towns to be heard from gave Lynch last year a majority of 100, which, with the presumptive gain, will give him a clean majority of 4,000 against 2,528 in 1864, or a net gain of 1,472, or more than 50 per cent.

In the Second district Perham's majority is estimated at 6,000.

In the Third District Blaine's majority is 6,200.

In the Fourth District Peters's majority is 5,000.

In the Fifth District, Pike's majority is 4,800.

The Republican gain over the Congressional Districts of 1864 will be about 10,000.

It is unnecessary to say that the State Senate will be all Republican.

The House of Representatives will be almost all Republicans, and the Republican County officers are probably elected in every County.

We are under great obligations to Messrs. James S. Bedlow and James G. Smith, Superintendents of the American Telegraph Company, for throwing open the lines gratuitously throughout the State, and giving us full and trustworthy accounts from everyquarters.

THE MAJORITY THIRTY THOUSAND.

Fuller returns largely increased the Union majority in this State. It will reach THIRTY THOUSAND, and the closest Congressional District is carried by FOUR THOUSAND. Our majority is vastly larger than ever was gained in Maine before by any party, and is nearly double the average Union majority of the past years.

## THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

UNANIMOUS RENOMINATION OF GOV. [FENTON]—STEWART L. WOODFORD FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—OTHER NOMINATIONS—THE PLATFORM—THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The New-York Union State Convention assembled at Syracuse on the 5th inst. Gen. Charles H. Van Wyck was made temporary President, and on being conducted to the chair addressed the Convention in an eloquent speech, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. By direction of the Convention a telegram was sent to the Loyal Southern Convention expressing hearty sympathy with it object and purpose. The roll of delegates was then called. The name of Lyman Tremain elicited applause, and that of George Dawson was welcomed with cheers. The names of Horace Greeley, Col. Woodford and George William Curtis were received with applause. Committees were then ordered on Permanent Organization and on Address and Resolutions. The Convention then took a recess until 3½ p. m. On reassembling, the respective Congressional delegations were called on for the names recommended by them, respectively, for members of the State Committee and for members of the Committee on Address and Resolutions, and they reported as follows:

On Resolutions—1. George William Curtis; 2. Charles P. Shaw; 3. William W. Goodrich; 4. Andrew Bleakley; 5. Charles S. Strong; 6. Sinclair Toosey; 7. Waldo Hutchins; 8. John H. White; 9. William Richardson; 10. Horace Greeley; 11. Henry R. Low; 12. Charles L. Beale; 13. Rufus H. King; 14. Geo. Dawson; 15. Martin O. Townsend; 16. [illegible]; 17. A. B. James.

The following is the State Committee:

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| Dist. 1.—Wm. H. Gleason. | Dist. 17.—E. A. Merritt. |
| Dist. 2.—Charles N. Goddard. | Dist. 18.—John McDonald. |
| Dist. 3.—Horatio N. Holt. | Dist. 19.—Frederick Juliand. |
| Dist. 4.—Joshua G. Abbe. | Dist. 20.—James A. Bell. |
| Dist. 5.—Wm. H. McKinney. | Dist. 21.—Charles H. Hopkins. |
| Dist. 6.—Isaac Dayton. | Dist. 22.—Luther R. Conklin. |
| Dist. 7.—Martin B. Brown. | Dist. 23.—Frank Hiscock. |
| Dist. 8.—Waldo Hutchins. | Dist. 24.—S. G. Hardy. |
| Dist. 9.—Amor J. Williamson. | Dist. 25.—Isaac L. Endress. |
| Dist. 10.—H. D. Robertson. | Dist. 26.—A. B. Cornell. |
| Dist. 11.—Ezra Farrington. | Dist. 27.—Charles G. Fairman. |
| Dist. 12.—John H. Ketcham. | Dist. 28.—A. H. King. |
| Dist. 13.—John Lyon. | Dist. 29.—Wm. H. Merrill. |
| Dist. 14.—Hamilton Harris. | Dist. 30.—Isaac M. Schermerhorn. |
| Dist. 15.—John H. Winslow. | Dist. 31.—George W. Palmer. |
| Dist. 16.—Blank. | |

The Committee on Organization made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

President, the Hon. Lyman Tremain; Vice-Presidents, Owen W[illegible], Jr., C. W. Goddard, A. E. [illegible], Wm. R. Stewart, [illegible] Brennan, Henry G. Leask, Isaac [illegible], John W. Ferdin, E. M. [illegible], A. J. Williamson, W. B. [illegible], John H. Gardner, [illegible] Madden, A. W. Palmer, [illegible], Calvin T. Hurlburt, Joseph R. M. Hasbrouck, O. [illegible], W. D. Wolcott, D. C. [illegible] Covell, Henry Dow[illegible], S. R. Williams, O. J. Folger, J. [illegible] Littlejohn, James [illegible], N. P. Pondo, W. J. Humparey, Seth W. Dwight. Secretaries—William Ham, Jr., N. [illegible] Felmer, [illegible], Westchester; Geo. Y. Johnson, Albany; [illegible], Essex; A. Y. Stewart Lewis; Luther Caldwell, J. [illegible]; C. W. Wadsworth, Livingston. Geo. W. Pearce.

[On t]aking the chair Mr. Tremain delivered a telling speech, [revie]wing the past work of the Union Republican party, and [exa]mining the action of Congress on the Reconstruction question. His remarks were frequently interrupted with applause. A resolution was then passed adding the name of Mr. James Terwilliger to the State Central Committee. The first business was a motion that the different delegations for the Congressional Districts send up the names of the representatives on the Committee on Resolutions and State Central Committee. This was agreed to, and the chairman of each delegation named their selections. After this was gone through with, President Van Wyck read a dispatch from John D. Defrees, asking New-York to appoint a gentleman in Raymond's place in the National Committee. When Mr. Van Wyck announced that a man whom threats will never waver nor dangers appall was Mr. Horace Greeley, and nominated that gentleman, the Convention rose as one man and made the hall ring with applause. The dispatch from the New-York delegation at Philadelphia was then read, and this added to the enthusiasm, and before it died out the Convention unanimously ratified the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the State Committee to represent the State in the National Convention.

Mr. A. B. Cornell, son of Senator Ezra Cornell, the only gentleman that has been named as a competitor to Gov. Fenton, then moved that Gov. Fenton be renominated by acclamation. This gave rise to a short debate as to the mode of nominating Mr. Fenton, and it was finally settled that the delegates who desired to vote for Mr. Fenton should rise, upon which the whole Convention, delegates, spectators and all rose to their feet, and amid the wildest enthusiasm Gov. Fenton was declared renominated. Mr. Greeley then moved that the Convention go into the nomination of candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, and in a brief speech nominated Col. Stewart L. Woodford of Kings. Mr. Andrews of Onondaga advocated the nomination of Thomas G. Alvord, and Mr. Hubbard presented the name of Col. Wheeler of Franklin County. The balloting resulted in the choice of Col. Woodford, whose nomination was afterward made unanimous. The Convention then took a recess until evening.

On reassembling, Stephen T. Hayt of Steuben County was nominated for Canal Commissioner on the first ballot, and the nomination was afterward made unanimous. Senator Latham and Gen. Gates were Mr. Hayt's competitors.

The candidates for States Prison Inspector were: Gen. Hammond of Essex, Dr. Bates of Jefferson, and Gen. Moffat of Clinton. Gen. Hammond received the nomination.

Geo. Wm. Curtis then reported the following resolutions as the platform, which was adopted by acclamation:

*Resolved*, That by the grace of God, and the valor and intelligence of the people, the Constitution has been maintained as the supreme law of the land, and that every political, social and industrial interest of the country, as well as the most earnest desire of every generous and patriotic heart, imperatively demand the speediest restoration of the Union which is consistent with constitutional justice and national safety.

*Resolved*, That the Union of the United States is perpetual and that no power exists either in the Federal Government or in the several States rightly to dissolve or destroy it. No State can rightfully secede from the Union or withdraw or withhold its representative in Congress with intent to prejudice the Government, nor can the jurisdiction of the General Government over a State and its inhabitants, or its rightful authority to execute its laws therein to any extent be lost or impaired by rebellion and law, or other unlawful conduct of a State, or by treason of its people. But while the constitutional authority of the Federal Government can in no wise be impaired by the acts of the State or its people, a State may by rebellion and war on its part, or treason on the part of its inhabitants, or by the abrogation of its loyal State Government, and the creation and maintenance of one alien and hostile in its form, so far in fact rupture its relations to the Union as to suspend its power to exercise the right and privileges which it possessed under the Constitution. That against such rebelling State the Federal Government may wage war for its subjection, using for that purpose all the powers of the laws of war as recognized by the laws of Nations; and when that end is accomplished it belongs to the legislative power of the Government to determine at what time the State by the establishment of a government Republican in form under the Constitution and the complete abandonment of its rebellion and the return to loyalty of its inhabitants may safely resume the exercise of its rights and privileges under the Constitution which have been lost and suspended by its own wrong, and the doctrine that such State has kept perfect and unimpaired all its rights and privileges while in rebellion and war, to be used at its option, and is itself to judge when it is in proper condition to resume their enjoyment, is false and pernicious, and the other doctrine that the President is alone sole judge of the period when such suspension shall be at an end and the State permitted to resume its power in the Union is equally unsound.

*Resolved*, That the pending amendment to the Constitution, proposed by Congress, which defines citizenship in the United States and the civil rights of citizens, which equalizes national representation among the several States, which disables from national or local office—at the pleasure of the people represented in Congress—those who having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in Rebellion against the [illegible]

*Resolved*, That in pursuance of these principles the late insurgent States were required by the President, subject to the approval of Congress, to accede to certain conditions, including the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment of Emancipation, which works a change in the Constitutional basis of representation prejudicial to the equality of the States in Congress. That the continued absence of 10 of the late insurgent States in Congress is due solely to their refusal to recognize this change, and that their claim to enter Congress before that change is acknowledged, is a demand that a bloody attempt to dissolve the Union shall be rewarded with increased representation of political power.

[illegible] same, and which declares the validity of the public debt of the United States, and invalidates every debt incurred by any attempt to overthrow the Union, is essential to engraft upon the organic law the legitimate results of the war, commends itself by its justice, humanity and moderation to every patriotic heart, and that when any of the late insurgent States shall adopt that amendment, such State should at once, by its loyal Representatives, be permitted to resume its place in Congress.

*Resolved*, That inequality of guarantees of person and political liberty is dangerous to the peace of States and the welfare of freedmen and that we shall sincerely rejoice if the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment shall lead to that equalization of all political rights among citizens of the Union, upon which cheerfully the future peace, prosperity and power of the United States must depend.

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States, in denouncing as unconstitutionally incompetent the Congress whose lawful authority he has officially recognized, convicts himself of usurpation of power, and that the tragical massacre of faithful citizens in Memphis and New-Orleans should admonish him that his policy encourages a spirit fatal to national tranquillity, and which indefinitely delays the restoration of the Union.

*Resolved*, That Reuben E. Fenton by his able, faithful and vigilant discharge of his duties of Governor, has deserved and secured the confidence and gratitude of the people of our State, and we present him as a candidate for reëlection in the assured trust that his nomination will be ratified by an increased and commanding majority.

*Resolved*, That we recognize in the other candidates on our ticket men who have proved in the field and elsewhere the patriotic fidelity and acceptable capacity, which commend them to the hearty support of the people of New-York.

*Resolved*, That alike as to our own and other lands we take our stand on the glorious platform which prefaces and justified our fathers' Declaration of Independence, wherein liberty is commended not as the prerogative of a superior race or caste, but as the natural birthright of all men inalienable save by crime. We rejoice to witness the progress which other nations are making in the practical recognition of this inestimable truth, and we confidently trust that the day is not distant when throughout the civilized world there shall no more be found a despot, a vassal, or a slave.

*Resolved*, That we cherish in grateful and eternal remembrance the brave soldiers and sailors who, through four years of fire and blood, bore the banner of the Union to glorious victory, and that we hold in undying honor the brave men of every race in the insurgent race who, during the late war, and under the most ferocious persecution, heroically maintained their faith in the Union, and succored its imprisoned soldiers; and that we pledge to them, and to every citizen everywhere in the land who is now sincerely faithful to the Union, our unswerving sympathy and support, praying them to close up the mighty line, and hand to hand and heart to heart to move on to assured triumph that, in the words of our beloved and immortal leader, Abraham Lincoln, who, though dead, yet speaketh, "The Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

On motion of Charles S. Spencer, the following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the members of the State Central Committee for the City of New-York, or a majority thereof appointed by this Convention, be instructed to assemble on Tuesday evening next, at some place to be designated by them, and elect three inspectors for each Assembly District in said city, whose duty it shall be to give in two daily papers in said city forthwith, for two successive days, notice in the respective Assembly Districts at times and places specified by them they will meet to enroll the names of all Union Republicans in said districts who indorse and support the platform and principles of this Convention, and on such enrollment again give notice in two daily papers for two successive days, that at times and places to be specified by them, they will hold elections for officers of the associations so formed, and for a Union Republican General Committee, to be composed of one delegate from each district, and one additional delegate for every 300 Union Republican voters in such district, a fraction of over 100 to be counted for one delegate, to be estimated upon the Presidential vote of 1864, and that such Committee so formed shall be the Union Republican Committee of said city until January 1, 1868, and shall be by said association so formed, thereafter renewed once each year; and the Committee so formed shall be the sole authority for calling Conventions of Union Republican party in said city, and shall administer its affairs.

Mr. Spencer stated that but three of the New-York delegation present withheld their consent to this resolution. Judge James stated that the address, which covers 20 foolscap pages, is simply an elaboration of the resolution, and on motion it was not read and ordered to be printed in the proceedings. With cheers for the ticket the Convention adjourned sine die.

## THE NEW-OR[LEANS] MASSACRE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. BAIRD.

The official report of Gen. Baird, in temporary command of the Department at the time of the New-Orleans massacre, has been made public. It proves that the riot was preconcerted by gentlemen of the highest character, planters and others opposed to the Convention of 1864, who at first proposed to send delegates to overthrow the object of the assembly, but on reflecting that the members elect would judge the qualifications of the new ones, determined to break up the meeting at all hazards. These gentlemen called on Gen. Baird, and requested military aid to [defea]t their object, but the General refused, on the ground that the Convention had a right to me[et] and resolve, provided they committed no breach of the peace. The General further said [that he] believed the arrest of the Conventionis prior to the commission of any overt act was a violation of their rights, and had the civil courts failed to relieve them promptly from such duress, upon a writ of habeas corpus, it would become his duty, if called upon in conformity with the requirements of the recent order of the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies designed for the protection of American citizens, to interfere with military force for their relief, and possibly to take into custody and hold in military confinement those who had committed the wrong. On July 25, Mayor Monroe sent a letter to Gen. Baird, stating that it was his intention to arrest the members of the Convention on the ground that it was an assembly calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquillity, thus violating a municipal law, provided they met without the sanction of the military authorities. The General replied that the Convention had not asked his sanction, and he presumed that they met by virtue of the conceded right of all loyal citizens to meet peaceably and discuss freely questions concerning their Civil Government, adding that he could not understand how the Mayor of a city could undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a Convention claiming to represent the people of an entire State based its action. In conclusion, he stated that, if the police were unable to control an outbreak of the people opposed to the Convention, the military would be at the disposal of the Mayor for such purpose. After a reference to the alleged intemperate remarks of Dr. Dostie at the Radical meeting on the night of July 27, the General passes to the extraordinary charge of Judge Abell, which he says was calculated to breed popular tumult. On the 28th of July a member of the Convention called on the General and expressed fears of violence, but was assured that they need fear no interruption. On the same day Lieut.-Gov. Voorhees and the Mayor called, and stated that it was designed to indict the members of Convention by the Grand Jury of the Parish, and issue process to the Sheriff to make the arrest instead of having it done by the municipal authorities. The General said that this would not change the situation, and deprecated such action, stating that it would be a violation of popular rights, and that he should feel impelled to to stop such a proceeding. Should it be found to be the policy of the Government to have the meeting of the Convention prevented, he would do it; if not, he should permit it to take its course, and inasmuch as the arrests could be made on Tuesday as well as on Monday, the party opposed to the Convention could have no cause to complain of the delay. With this proposition the Lieutenant-Governor readily acquiesced, and having informed the General that he had already telegraphed to the President, he agreed to telegraph immediately to the Secretary of War, and to communicate his instructions as soon as received to the civil authorities. Gov. Voorhees at the same time promised that the Sheriff should bring any writ that he might receive to him for approval before proceeding to its execution. Every possible contingency from which trouble could be anticipated seemed thus to be provided for, unless it might be the attack upon the Convention and its supporters by unruly citizens opposed to it. The General mentioned this, and remarked that such a disturbance, should it call for the interference of the troops to suppress it, would be highly injurious to the party which these gentlemen represented. Gov. Voorhees replied that it would be fatal, and undertook to have all persons not friendly to the proposed assemblage warned through the public prints to avoid the streets in the vicinity of Mechanics' Institute while the meeting was going on. With this the interview closed, the General being satisfied that every effort would be made by the civil authorities to prevent popular commotion. He then telegraphed to the Secretary of War for instructions, in the mean time making precautionary military dispositions. The General states that the members of the Convention were not apprehensive of violence, although they were not sure that they might not be arrested. On Saturday the Mayor issued a warning to those hostile to the Convention to keep away from its vicinity, and on Monday morning the Lieutenant-Governor presented to the General a telegram purporting to come from the President to the effect that the military would be expected to sustain and not interfere with the proceedings of the court. The General stated that he did not doubt the authority of the dispatch, but it was ambiguous as to the wishes of the Government, the difficulty being to determine who were the legal authorities. In the absence of definite instructions the General stated that he had no doubt as to his duty, and that he saw no reason for changing his course of action. He said, moreover, that apart from the military considerations, by which alone he was governed, he thought it a very grave step for the friends of the President to take—to hang about his neck the responsibility of breaking up a Convention sanctioned by the Governor, without knowing certainly that he (the President) desired it. Without instructions to that effect he could not approve it. Finding they did not propose to deviate from the course which he had agreed to take, upon Saturday it was reiterated in all its particulars. He then proposed to post a few soldiers in the street on either side of the Mechanics' Institute, at a distance of one or two squares from it, as a precautionary measure, at which the Lieutenant-Governor seemed pleased, and readily accepted the proffer. The troops were to be thus stationed one hour before the meeting of the Convention. It was then near noon. The General says that he understood that the Convention would not meet before 6 p. m., and adds: "It may be that the hour of meeting was not mentioned during the interview which I now describe, but as it was then fast approaching 12 o'clock, the Lieut.-Governor must have perceived that my proposition to send for the troops and have them on the ground in advance of the actual hour at which the meeting was to take place (if he understood it to be 12 o'clock), was impossible, yet the erroneous impression was not corrected. Had the object of this call upon me been, as has been told in the public prints, to ask from the military support for the civil force in a crisis which it was seen was likely to approach, the hour when the troops would be needed would not have been left in doubt, nor would other details of arrangements have been overlooked. The truth is the Lieutenant-Governor left me, declaring the belief that the day would pass off peaceably, and I was satisfied he was sincere. The real object in view was to induce me to recede from the position I had taken on Saturday, in consequence of the telegram from the President, and to lend my sanction for dissolving the Convention." Supposing that the Convention would not meet before 6 p. m., and being apprehensive of an attack on the negroes who would collect outside of the Institute, the General drove to the residence of Judge Howell, for the purpose of requesting the Convention to have as little display as possible, and was surprised to learn that the Convention was already in session. On his return, he learned of the riot in Canal-st., and sent an order to hasten up the troops. Soon after he received a note from the Lieutenant-Governor, stating that the negroes were gathering in great numbers in front of the Institute, and that there was a great crowd of whites in the vicinity, adding that the immediate appearance of soldiers with policemen would be very beneficial. He replied that he was expecting the troops every minute. Mayor Monroe called after 2 p. m., and was very anxious to learn whether the troops would be white, and if they would act with the police. The General states that the evidence shows that the disturbance originated in an attempt to take an American flag from a negro procession by a party of bystanders. The negroes afterward assembled in front of the Institute, and were then attacked by detached bodies of police, summoned to the spot by the ringing of the city bells. Everything shows preconcerted action. The police, armed with pistols and clubs, followed and supported by citizens, charged upon the negroes, having given no notice to disperse, and having made no attempt to peaceably arrest them. There was a pile of bricks at hand, and the colored people defended themselves with these and their sticks as well as with such pistols as they had, less than one to every tenth man. They were soon overpowered, and those who could do so found a refuge within the Convention hall. The building was afterward assaulted, the police firing their pistols into the windows, and when an entrance was effected they forced their way up to the landing on the second story, and there found the door of the hall barricaded. At length, by some strategy, those in the hall were induced to open the door, when the police rushed in and emptied their revolvers into the assemblage. Those within, being feebly armed, could make but little resistance, and the policemen, retiring to reload, returned to r[epeat] the same operation. When any of the Conventio[nists] succeeded in being passed out to the front of the build[ing] they were there met by a cordon of police, surrounded [by] another cordon of citizens, and attempting to surrender [to] the first, they were frequently shot down by the m[en] whom they begged to take them into custody. Th[is] course was continued until the work was complet[e]. During the riot, a fire company arrived in rear o[f the] building, by which passage many were trying to [escape], and at once halted to unite with the policemen th[ere] [to] take part in the work of slaughter. Other large [bodies of] police, regularly organized, also came in from the [station] houses, sooner or later, to unite with the force[s] [en]gaged. It is also reported that men were p[rotected from] the crowd by friendly policemen, who [illegible] necks white handkerchiefs as an evid[ence] [that they] belonged to some one of the organiza[tions] present. In regard to the necessi[ty] [of martial] law the General says that the evide[nce is over]whelming that the police led the [riot]. [It] was therefore necessary to take this forc[e] [illegible]. All negroes, all Union citizens of Lou[isiana], Northern men, so far as I could learn, wer[e in] terror. The approach of a policeman [was like] that of an executioner. Prominent citi[zens] [sought refuge] or concealment in the houses of fri[ends]. [The] Governor of the State, during the nig[ht], [required a guard] to protect his life. For days subseque[nt] [illegible] meeting of two or three of the police [illegible] Union men [illegible] sufficient to justify [illegible] night or a demand for a military guard, and wi[thout it] [a] feeling, whether it had any foundation [or not], [a] renewal of riot and disorder might [have] been anticipated. Persons being frightened [illegible]

## THE EMBASSY TO RUSSIA.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION — AM[ERICANS] [illegible] HONORED.

Our special correspondence bearing the convey[ance] of the congratulations of the American people to the Czar of Russia on [his escape] from assassination has been the most cordial and [illegible] going imaginable. Alexander himself set the ex[ample] welcoming them with a degree of whole-heartedness [which] disposed of all ceremony, and the Russian people of [every] rank, race, and condition have come up in sweep[ing] crowds with greeting and invitations to accept a tre[mendous] Russian hospitality. The American vessels, convoyed by a Russian fleet, reached Cronstadt on Aug. 6, and on the 7th the first reception was formally tendered by the Marine Club, composed of officers of the Russian Navy. On the 8th the mission went to St. Petersburg, and officially presented the congratulatory address. The Russian nobility received the Embassy, and entertained them with royal magnificence. On Thursday, the 9th, the Onega carried "the American sailors" back to Cronstadt, the officers returning to the Miantonomah to receive the Emperor on board, which took place at 12 o'clock. Alexander II. speaks English well, and the affair was quite unrestrained and agreeable. He came down quietly in his yacht, under his private flag, and so was not saluted till he left the Miantonomah. In addition to the 15-inch gun salute of the Americans, a [salute] of 21 shots, using half a ton of powder; the elevation of the royal flag then called forth salutes from every battery and ship in the harbor of Cronstadt, which there was firing from the forts and Russian ships, under the direction of the Emperor, at a floating iron target. In the evening the Mayor's dinner at Cronstadt was a grand affair, and particularly merry, in a Russian way, toward the last. For example, while an American was trying to make a speech, a bold Russian dignitary, in his eagerness to comprehend the drift of it, thrust himself between the two orator's legs, and listened with the gravest endeavor to catch the eloquent point.

On Saturday, the 11th, the officers returned at noon to the Hotel de France, visited dockyards, arsenals, &c. They were received by crowds along the streets with great cheers. Breakfasted at the hotel with Admiral Lessovski and officers of the Navy; also deputations of the Commercial Club, and the club of the noblesse, which, rather queerly, is called the English Club, though the Englishmen proper belong generally to another club with some local name. In the evening enjoyed what pleased our officers most since they have been here, a fête given in their honor by the River Yacht Club. Their house is hidden away in a lonesome bay of the suburbs. Raising and lowering of flags, Bengal lights along the water, signals and emblems which sailors understand, gave variety to the dinner and ball, which lasted till 2 a. m., and many handsome things were said and done. An episode was the launching of a little yacht, from under which Mr. Fox knocked away the first props, and the owner thereupon named it in his honor. The evening was an entire success. On the 12th inst., an excursion took place to the Emperor's Summer palace at Tsarskoselo, some miles south of St. Petersburg, and on the following day there was a trip to Pavloski, the Saratoga of Russia. On the 17th there was a grand review of 60,000, specially arranged for the edification of the guests. On the 21st inst. the delegation left for Moscow on a five days' visit, by invitation of the city authorities.

## THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

The delegation of the Southern Loyalists appointed to travel through the Northern States on their way to do homage to the memory of Mr. Lincoln, at his tomb in Springfield, Illinois, left Philadelphia on Monday. The following is a list of the delegation:

TEXAS—A. J. Hamilton, Jesse Stamfield, Lorenzo Sherwood. FLORIDA—O. D. Hart. GEORGIA—Henry C. Cole, Charles C. Baylor, Albert Griffin. LOUISIANA—P. B. Randolph, N. W. Randolph, N. P. Newman, E. Hiestand, H. C. Warmouth. MISSOURI—F. T. Ledergerber, Charles E. Moss, C. H. Branscomb. ALABAMA—D. H. Bingham. TENNESSEE—J. S. Fowler, Gov. Brownlow, H. H. Starr, Herman Bokwin. VIRGINIA—T. M. Brown, Lysander Hill, J. W. Hunnicutt, Alex. M. Davis. NORTH CAROLINA—A. W. Tomgee. MARYLAND—Hugh S. Bond. MISSISSIPPI—R. O. Sydney. ARKANSAS—P. A. Flanerty.

On leaving Philadelphia, John P. Verree, on behalf of the Union League of that city, bid them good-bye, and wished them all possible success on their trip. He was responded to by Gov. Hamilton....At Trenton they met with an enthusiastic reception by both the Union League and the citizens. Speeches were made by Gov. Brownlow, Gov. Hamilton, Wm. S. Pope of Missouri, and Mr. Norton of Texas....At Newark, where the delegation arrived on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, they were enthusiastically received. The delegation arrived in this city yesterday, and were welcomed last evening in two monster in-door meetings at Cooper Institute and Plymouth Church. The Metropolitan City gave a fitting welcome to the tried and true men of the South.

J. W. BRAG[G]

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## ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. BEECHER.

## SPEECH OF HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

## A WESTERN HAMLIN.

## UNION STATE CONVENTION.

### ADDRESS TO THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.

Judge Davis of Orleans, from the Committee on Address and Resolutions, submitted to the State Convention at Syracuse, the following address, which was unanimously approved:

*To the People of the State of New-York:* The magnitude of the questions involved in the approaching elections has seldom been surpassed. Their importance seems to require that this Convention should lay before you the views and principles touching these questions, of the Union party, which it represents.

The darkest and most calamitous event of the war was the assassination of Lincoln. That fearful crime raised to the Presidency a man who had been elected to the second office by the votes and upon the platform of the Union party. He came to his place breathing threatening and violence so fierce that thoughtful men were alarmed at his possible career. A few months have elapsed, and the artillery of his denunciation is all leveled at his former friends. Surrounded by men who throughout the great struggle were his bitter denouncers, as well as the steady opponents of the war for the Union, and consorting with pardoned Rebels who for years have sought his life, as well as the life of the nation, we find him to-day denouncing the Union party "as the enemies of the Union" "the traitors of the North, whom he will fight as he fought the traitors of the South," and fiercely calumniating a coördinate branch of the Government as "the so-called Congress"—"a body hanging on to the verge of the Government," and seeking by treason to destroy the Union!

The experience of the former might teach us that these latter ebullitions were also the mere froth of personal passion or official arrogance; but, unfortunately, they are countenanced and echoed by Constitutional advisers, who talk of "kings" and "dictators" as possible circumstances in our Government, and they have rallied to his side not only those who were lately in open arms against the country, but all who secretly or openly aided or abetted them; all who rejoiced at Rebel victories; all who encouraged or conducted Northern riots; all who opposed drafts or aided desertions; all who denounced the measures of President Lincoln and strove to thwart them; all who condemned every step of Congress throughout the War, and all whom the hope or possession of official patronage can enlist in what he tersely describes as his army of "satraps and dependents."

From an assemblage of such men, tempered by others who have too easily fallen into the delusions of their outcry against Congress, an "Address and declaration of principles" has been put forth, which the President has solemnly baptized as equal, if not superior, to the Declaration of Independence!

It is well, therefore, to inquire whether a party that has stood by the country through weal and woe, which no disaster has daunted, no calamity depressed, and to which the Federal Government and the Union owe their very existence to-day, whether that party and the representatives in Congress it has chosen, are indeed enemies of the Union, and traitors to its government.

This inquiry involves principles of the weightiest character, and embraces the issues between Congress and the President.

The closing victories of our armies and the surrender of the Rebel forces, left the Rebellion crushed from the sheer want of physical power to keep up the fight. The Federal Government had thereby maintained its jurisdiction, and regained power to execute its laws throughout the Rebel States. Those who had never been rightfully, but in fact had been wholly displaced. Alien governments had been organized, claiming and exercising all the forms and enginery of political powers, and armies had been levied and war waged and maintained for years with fearful energy. By our final victory, these *de facto* governments lay humbled and broken at our feet. The destruction of these governments left the people who had created them subject for the time to the military power that held and occupied their territory. From this state of things two classes of questions have arisen between Congress and the President. First. As to the rightful authority of Congress to legislate for the protection of people within those States who had once been slaves. Second. As to *where lay the power to determine when the Rebel States were in condition to resume the exercise of all the rights which they had once enjoyed under the Constitution.*

As to the first of these classes, we say, that Slavery had been abolished under the authority of the laws of war, by the Proclamation of Emancipation, within the territory covered by that instrument; and its abolition had been made complete and universal by the amendment to the Constitution. That amendment, which declares that "neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude * * * shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction," was meant to do something more than to change the name of a great evil. Hence express power was granted to Congress to enforce the new article by appropriate legislation.

By force of the amendment the former slaves were at once made freemen, possessed of the rights that belong under the Federal Constitution to persons who are free. The right freely to buy and sell, to do lawful labor and have its fruits, peaceably to assemble and petition against grievances, to keep and bear arms, to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, to have liberty of conscience, to migrate from one State to another, carrying with them these constitutional rights, to "due process of law" in the protection of life, liberty and property, to the care and custody of their own children and families, all these with their necessary incidents became theirs as absolutely as they ever were the rights of the proudest of their former masters. It is a badge of slavery when a freeman, without conviction of crime, is made subject, without his consent, to laws depriving him of these rights or unjustly restricting their exercise, and especially to such laws as do not equally affect all other citizens of the State. Yet this was the condition in which Congress found the new-made freemen. Laws specially applicable to "colored persons" as a class, severely affecting their rights, but having no operation upon the whites, and in some cases imposing taxes for the use of the whites, in which they were permitted no participation, and in inflicting punishments to which other citizens were not subject, prevailed more or less in every State. Some of these laws [illegible] military power doubtful process of abrogation [illegible]. Men who are subject to [illegible] are slaves, though they may not be driven like dumb cattle to the market. Hence the ordinary dictates of justice demanded that Congress should legislate for their protection. Who will say that Congress has not power to protect all citizens everywhere, when necessary, in the enjoyment of rights expressly secured to them by the Constitution itself? And more [illegible] the grant of freedom to millions of people? It is in vain to tell the freedmen that such laws are void, and that Courts will so adjudge. Their existence in *fact* works all the evil which their rightful enactment could produce, and hence it is not only lawful, but entirely just to protect, by positive laws, the poor and helpless in the enjoyment of constitutional rights.

But these men had other claims to protection than those founded upon abstract legal right. In the midst of treason they had been loyal. They had given us 200,000 soldiers to fight the Rebellion. Thousands of them had died in battle and other thousands been maimed and wounded in our cause. In every way within their humble power they had done good service to the country. Is it possible that we could abandon them in their helplessness and poverty, to men once their masters and now enraged both at their loyalty and their own loss of property in them? No, the loyal people of America are not capable of ingratitude so base! Our plighted faith has gone forth to every person of these freemen throughout the South, and God being our helper we will keep it forever. The bills of Congress touching the freedmen which became laws, we hold were not only constitutional but preëminently just and necessary; and we rejoice that Congress had the firmness to enact such laws notwithstanding the vetoes of the President.

We come now to the second class of issues between Congress and the President. Stripped of all disguises, the controversy of this subject has been *whether the power to determine at what time the suspension of the exercise of the rights of the Rebel States should cease, was vested altogether in the President or in the Government, as represented by its legislative functions.*

The President asserts that it rests wholly in the *Executive fiat*, and that the people through their representatives in Congress have no voice or choice in the matter. "I" is the language of his acts and words. "I have created the provisional governments: I have summoned the Conventions; I have imposed the terms and conditions: I have proclaimed when these terms and conditions have been satisfactorily complied with, and have declared the States restored to the enjoyment of their suspended rights, and that is the end of the argument." This is "my policy," and for Congress to doubt or reject it is treason. No State has presented itself that has not passed through the Executive crucible; and it is but just now that Texas has bent to the Executive will and received her certificate of purgation.

It is, indeed, a momentous question whether the President has this tremendous power, and whence he derives it. As a matter of precedent it is of vital consequence; for it is easy for plain folks to see that if the President can impose one set of conditions he can another. He can fix any or omit all conditions, and if Congress be powerless there is neither appeal nor review. If he can require a State to repudiate, he can compel it to assume its debt, to abolish Slavery or establish it, to exclude traitors from office or put them alone in power, to banish or recall its Rebel citizens, to pension or punish its Rebel soldiers! What a good man would not do a bad man could, and if assassination should ever give us a worse President some future Rebellion may close by handing over to traitors all legislative power. The President should be able to show clear authority for the assertion of such an *exclusive* power. It finds no countenance whatever in the doctrines of the Philadelphia Convention. They deny all authority to the Government by *the laws of war*, and assert that those laws, "so far as the rights they confer are concerned, relate *solely* to wars waged between alien and independent nations, and can have *no place or force* in this regard," in our civil war. And they declare that the very instant the resistance of a Rebel State to the laws and authority of the Federal Government is overcome, all its rights, privileges and powers as a member of the Union, which have all the while been *perfect, but simply not used*, spring into immediate operation. That there is no period of probation, no terms or conditions, and, least of all, no enforced change of State Constitutions—*nothing, but for the conquered traitors to lay down the musket and take up the ballot—to stop shooting and go to voting*; nay, they go so far as to hold that the shooting and voting may be concurrent acts, provided the Rebel State has not forbidden its elected belligerent from taking the constitutional oath! Under the principles announced at Philadelphia, President Johnson is a gross usurper, who, with no powers under the laws of war, and no warrant under the Constitution, has dared to compel sovereign States to alter their fundamental laws as the price at which they should be permitted to enjoy and exercise constitutional rights which they fully possessed. Every anathema which that Convention levels at Congress *falls* first upon the head of the President, and nowhere has his conduct in fact received so severe a condemnation as in the house of his friends. For nothing can be more incongruous with the idea that the Rebel States possessed at the close of the war and were immediately entitled to exercise their constitutional rights within the Union, *full and absolute*, than the counter idea that the Executive could set up a process, or terms and conditions through which alone those rights could be enjoyed. We hold these doctrines to be false and pernicious; but the purpose now in hand is to show that they are clearly at war with the acts and positions of the President. President Johnson has for himself declared what are his views of the condition of the Rebel States when the Rebellion was subdued. "They are," said he, "deprived of all civil government. The State institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events."

He proceeded, therefore, as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Federal Government, to take initiatory steps which should permit a portion of the people of those States to reinstate or create republican forms of government. As such commander he could create no government but a martial one, and could confer no State rights which the General Government was bound to recognize. As the civil Executive he could enforce all laws of the United States whenever he saw fit to govern no longer in his military capacity; but there his independent civil power must end. He proceeded, in disregard of the *de facto* late organizations and forms of government, and in equal disregard of former State Constitutions to create new bodies of suffrage, and permit such of the people as he chose to set in motion toward reorganization. Upon their action he could base his determination as to when he would lift off the hand of military power, but how and where is he made the sole arbiter of the question whether the forms of government set up by these persons [illegible] *are republican within* [illegible]. Until that point be reached, he has at all times insisted that the rights of the States under the Constitution were suspended [illegible], so that the State [illegible] resume the exercise of their former rights and relations within the Union. This power of [illegible] in its nature, and belongs not to the President alone, but to the Government of which the legislative and executive branches are component parts. This position may be illustrated by supposing that the Rebel voters of South Carolina had died "to the last man in the last ditch," as they so often swore to do, and had thus left the State with women, children and freedmen, but not a solitary elector under any of her forms of government. What then would be the condition of *the State*, which, according to Philadelphia, has its rights within the Union in primeval vigor, or according to Johnson, in suspense, till *he speaks*? The plain necessity would, in that case, exist not only of organizing, but of *conferring a capacity to organize*; and Congress, under its constitutional duty to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, must set about the legislation that would reach that end.

We hold, therefore, that a State, while it can by no act deprive the Federal Government of its constitutional sovereignty over its territory and people, may, in its corporate capacity, do acts by withdrawing its Representatives from the Union; by destroying its existing State Government, and creating another; and by a war against the Federal power, which will put it in such a condition that when its *de facto* Government is destroyed by arms *some power* must judge as to the time when it regains a condition to resume the exercise of its Federal rights. That power, we insist, is the Government, acting through its legislative functions, and not the President. The President claims that it is *him alone*. The Philadelphia Convention asserts that it is *nowhere*, because the necessity for its exercise can, under the Constitution, never arise. But we have no desire to leave the President to the mercy of doctrines more abhorrent than his own. The doctrines on this subject announced at Philadelphia we hold to be grossly wrong and dangerous. They hold that a State which, in its political corporate capacity, renounces all allegiance to the Federal Government, and declares itself an independent power, which alters its form of government and sets up another, not republican, under the Constitution, but under which all its officers are created; which raises armies and levies war against the General Government; which assumes and exercises all the belligerent rights of an alien power, and which for years maintains itself *de facto* as a foreign and hostile State, and whose citizens or subjects are all guilty of treason, under the Constitution, is nevertheless capable of keeping intact throughout its Rebellion a perfect right to representation in Congress, which they declare "neither Congress, nor the Federal Government, has any authority or power to deny to any State, or withhold its exercise under the Constitution from the people thereof."

This doctrine encourages rebellion, by keeping whole the rights of a State while it tries the experiment of forcible secession. Its argument is based upon the conceded fact that no State has constitutional power to withdraw from the Union, or take itself outside of the jurisdiction and laws of the Federal Government. Individuals, they say, may commit treason, but a State can commit no crime and forfeit or suspend no right. But the practical fact that a State can commit crime, is sealed in the blood of 300,000 loyal men. It was *by State action* that the people went out, and their universal excuse for individual treason is, "My State went out and I had to go with her." In her corporate capacity, a State can herself commit, and compel citizens to commit, the very act which in natural persons is treason; and her moral guilt is none the less a crime because, as a State, she cannot be hanged. This is simply a revival of the exploded notion that a corporation can do no wrong. It is absurd to argue that wrongs cannot be committed because constitutions and laws forbid them. The same reasoning would show that no person can commit crime, because all crime is against law. Wherein is it clear that a State may not destroy its republican form of government? It is against that very contingency that the Constitution provides by declaring that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government. In the Rebel State the people destroyed that form; for who will dare assert that the forms they set up were Republican within the sense of the Constitution. We subdued them while they had complete State organizations under such forms. Was their absolute rights of representation embodied in the new form, or embalmed in the old, which was dead or no longer had organization? But the people will not be embarrassed by constitutional metaphysics. On questions affecting human rights an intelligent people are the best constitutional judges on earth. They bring them to the test of practical common sense; and hence through the war their judgment has been unerring. The cry of unconstitutionality has assailed almost every act and measure of Lincoln's administration. But, in the great struggle for a nation's life, the people held to the simple rule that *nothing can be unconstitutional that is* NECESSARY *to save the Constitution.* With equal ease they will cut the Gordian knot of the Philadelphia lawyers and sophists. For every man's "hard horse sense" tells him that no State can claim rights and privileges under the Constitution while it is fighting in open war to destroy it; and no defeated traitor can, of just right, leap out of his armor into the robes of office, and claim to govern men whom he has failed to kill.

It will not do to apply to the rebellion the principles applicable to an insurrection within a State of a portion of its people against the Federal Government, and which does not involve the State Government, and is in no sense its act. In that case all the relations of the State to the General Government and all its rights remain complete though actual war may be raging with its rebellious citizens. It is the error of the Philadelphia Convention that it seeks to apply principles of Constitutional law that would govern such a case to the great civil war; which was a war waged by States governing their citizens and wielding them against the National Government.

It is puerile to argue that if Congress has power to act in respect to the Rebel States, the representatives of loyal States may be excluded at the will of a majority. The statement of the position is the refutation, for the condition of things which empowers Congress to act in the one case can have no existence in the other.

It is a question of expediency as to the best mode in which to exercise this power, but that Congress possesses it concurrently with the Executive is as clear as truth.

The sole aim of the Union party is a fully restored union of the States at the speediest practical moment, with the equal rights of all men everywhere [illegible] Union preserved and guarded. The measures [illegible] best secure that end we favor; but we will [illegible] consent that the Southern Unionist who stood by us at every sacrifice during the war, and the freedman who gave us his blood and prayers and now casts all his hopes upon our justice, shall be the victims of Rebel vengeance at the return of peace. Yet this is all that the unhappy policy of the President has brought them.

In adjusting these questions it was the plain duty of Congress to protect the rights of all the inhabitants of the Rebel States, and to foreclose, if practicable, all questions upon which future difficulties were likely to arise. That this could best be done by constitutional amendments is apparent because the questions are of a nature that cannot otherwise be conclusively disposed of.

The first and most important of these is the right of citizenship both of the United States and of the State, and to prevent the deprivation by States of the rights to life, liberty, and property, and the denial of the equal protection of the laws. The proposed amendment on this subject, in our judgment, is simply declaratory of existing law; but that fact may be and by many is controverted. It is wisdom therefore, to guard against the danger that some tribunal may repeat the infamy of the Dred Scott decision, and hold that persons of African descent are not citizens within the meaning of the Constitution, and that the instrument was framed by our fathers, upon the idea that "negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect," and which modern Democracy has translated into the equally infamous phrase, "this is a white man's Government."

If the wisdom of this provision needs an argument, let it be brought in the butchery of Memphis, and the massacre at New-Orleans.

It is of the gravest importance, also, to adjust the apportionment of representation to the new condition of things, and find a basis that shall give equality among the States. The basis proposed is upon the whole population of a State, excluding from the count all such citizens, of twenty-one years of age, to whom, by the State law, is denied the right to vote. The basis disfranchises no one. It simply deprives every State of the power to restrict the elective franchise to a favored few, and thus clothe them with authority to represent large bodies of citizens who are permitted no voice in the selection of their representation.

Under the present basis, a few thousands of voters in South Carolina choose representatives for 700,000 inhabitants, of whom a large majority are absolutely disfranchised. This practically operates to give a reconstructed Rebel of that State a far larger representative power than is possessed by any loyal citizen of the State of New-York. That this is unjust, needs no argument. That if it remains it will be a source of future discontent, is equally true. It is right, therefore, that it should be settled now, and so settled that the *greed of power* will be enlisted on the side of justice.

The future welfare of the country demands, also, that the validity of the national debt should be established by the Constitution. Its amount is immense, and it is easy to see that its repudiation will soon become the policy and cry of demagogues. Already we hear it darkly hinted, although all party organizations profess to deem the debt inviolable. When Southern Representatives are admitted to power how long will it be before they will cry out against the alleged injustice of making them assist in paying our war debt and pensioning our soldiers? Parties at the North will spring up ready to strike hands with these Southern malcontents, and the cry of repudiation will shake the public credit if it do not ultimately ruin the public honor. There is no safety to the public credit unless the question be forever removed from the fluctuating changes of party politics. Now is clearly the time to settle this question forever. Even greater importance attaches to a final disposition of the Rebel war debt. That is counted by thousands of millions. It is said [illegible] by the States; but this is not true of all of them. North Carolina declined to repudiate, and the people [illegible], by rejecting the new Constitution, have repudiated repudiation. But there is no safety in trusting to mere State repudiation. Each State may reverse its action, and establish the debt as a valid one. The pressure to do this will be enormous, and there is danger that it will ultimately be done unless a final bar be raised. What vast pecuniary pressure, mingling with the ambition of politicians may hereafter be brought to bear upon Congress to assume this debt need [illegible] suggested. There is no safety except in constitutional [illegible].

The payment of claims for the emancipation of slaves is another question that ought now to be forever disposed of. The Southern mind is full of the idea that such claims will at some time be paid. The Philadelphia Convention was careful not to suggest that claims of that nature are to be repudiated. On the contrary, they laid the foundations on which such claims will hereafter be brought forward. They declared that the laws of war "relate solely, so far as the rights they confer are concerned, to wars waged between alien and independent nations, and can have no *place or force* in war between the States and the Federal Government." Upon this basis, it will be claimed that the proclamation of emancipation was a nullity, and that all slaves free under it were unconstitutionally emancipated, and should be paid for by the Government that wrongfully took them away. They declared, also, the doctrine that States in Rebellion possessed at all times during the war the right of representation in Congress, the exercise of which was obstructed solely by such Rebel laws as forbade the taking of the oath to support the Constitution, to which, as a sequence, they, in substance, declared that Congress had no power to propose amendments to the Constitution in the absence of representatives from the eleven Rebel States because of their "equal and indefeasible right to a voice and a vote" in the making of [illegible] proposition. The amendment abolishing slavery, the argument will be, is invalid for want of compliance with the constitutional provision in proposing the same, and our State action on the subject of its adoption is of no force, because it was had under the duress of military power, which denied us our constitutional rights and acknowledged our allegiance to the Government.

Upon these grounds it will be demanded, and the demagogues of the nation will be ready to concede either the restoration of slaves or compensation for the emancipated slaves. No supporter of the Philadelphia Convention can well resist such a demand, and some future Congress may be found to yield it. The duty to guard against this great danger is imperative and clear.

The amendment that shuts out from office those official Rebels who reached treason through perjury, is surely as mild a form of making that great crime "odious" as can be suggested, and even that is tempered with power on the part of Congress to remove the restriction.

These, fellow-citizens, are the propositions on which the vials of Presidential wrath have been opened; but they are the embodiment of measures which, for the most part, all profess to favor, and each of which has at some time in substance been suggested by the President himself.

We believe them to be eminently proper and just. Their adoption by the Rebel States will immediately restore, by consent of Congress, the suspended rights of the Rebel States. The question of restoration is in their hands, and its rejection is altogether their fault, and not the fault of Congress nor of the people.

The great struggle is to be upon the election of members of Congress. We beseech you, in every district of the State, to lay aside all personal bickering and strife, and look only to the duty you owe to your principles and your country. For nothing is clearer than if Congress be [illegible] the supporters of the President's policy the fruits of the war will be lost, perhaps forever.

## SOUTHERN LOYALIST CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention was called to order on the 5th inst. at 10 a. m., by the President after prayer.

The Chairman announced that the Committee of the Northern Convention was in waiting in the ante-chamber, and directed the Committee of this Convention to join them.

Mr. Smithers of Delaware, from the Committee appointed to meet the Committee of the Northern delegation, reported that upon conference it had been agreed that this Convention should meet at 7½ this evening and proceed to Union League Hall, there to meet in mass assemblage and fuse with the Northern delegation. [Applause.]

The report was unanimously adopted, and the Convention then adjourned.

### MEETING OF NORTHERN DELEGATES.

The New-York delegation during the sitting of the Southern Convention on the 8th, held a kind of separate Convention of their own in the Lecture Room of the Union League House. There were present not only members of the New-York delegation but also members of the many delegations now in the city. Gen. Hiram Walbridge of New-York City occupied the Chair. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 p. m. Some of the most prominent members of the delegations here were present, and speech-making being the order of the day, a large number of those present were called upon. Speeches were made by Gen. Burley of Conn., Mr. James Hamilton of New-York, and Mr. Theodore Tilton. At this point of the proceedings, Gen. Walbridge left the chair to confer with a special committee that had been appointed. The room by this time had become crowded to excess, and on motion of Gen. Walbridge the assemblage was resolved into a Convention of the Northern Delegates, and Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania was called to the chair. On the motion of a delegate, the Chair appointed Gen. Butler of Massachusetts, Gen. Walbridge of New-York, Gen. Schenck of Ohio, Gen. Ward of Michigan, and Mr. McPherson of Pennsylvania a Committee to attend the sessions of the Southern Convention.

The Convention then adjourned. At a subsequent session of the New-York delegation Gen. Butler was called for, and delivered a forcible speech, during which he took strong grounds in favor of equal rights and condemned the course of President Johnson in unqualified terms.

FOURTH DAY.

The Convention met in National Hall at 10½ o'clock a. m. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Nadal.

Mr. Creswell of Md., Chairman of the Committee appointed to draft an Address, announced that the Committee was ready to report, and read the following:

### APPEAL OF THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH TO THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Representatives of 8,000,000 of American Citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States that have been spared the cruelties of the Rebellion and the direct horrors of civil war. Here, on the spot where Freedom was proffered and pledged by the Fathers of the Republic, we implore your help against a reorganized oppression, whose sole object is to remit the control of our destinies to the contrivers of the Rebellion after they have been vanquished in honorable battle; thus at once to punish us for our devotion to our country and to intrench themselves in the official fortifications of the Government.

Others have related the thrilling story of our wrongs from reading and observation. We come before you as unchallenged witnesses, and speak from personal knowledge our sad experience. If you fail us, we are more utterly deserted and betrayed than if the contest had been decided against us; for, in that case even victorious Slavery would have found profit in the speedy pardon of those who had been among its bravest foes. Unexpected perfidy in the highest place in the Government, accidentally filled by one who adds cruelty to ingratitude, and forgives the guilty as he proscribes the innocent, has stimulated the almost extinguished revenge of the beaten conspirators, and now the Rebels, who offered to yield everything to save their own lives, are seeking to consign us to bloody graves. Where we expected a benefactor, we find a persecutor.

Having lost our champion, we return to you, who can make Presidents and punish traitors. Our last hope, under God, is in the unity and firmness of the States that elected Abraham Lincoln and defeated Jefferson Davis. The best statement of our case is the appalling yet unconscious confession of Andrew Johnson, who, in savage hatred of his own record, proclaims his purpose to clothe four millions of traitors with the power to impoverish and degrade eight millions of loyal men.

Our wrongs bear alike on all races, and our tyrants, unchecked by you, will award the same fate to white and black. We can remain as we are only as inferiors and victims. We may fly from our homes, but we should fear to trust our fate with those who after denouncing and defeating treason refuse to right those who have bravely assisted them in the good work. Till we are wholly rescued there is neither peace for you nor prosperity for us.

We cannot better define at once our wrongs and our wants than by declaring that since Andrew Johnson affiliated with his early slanderers and our constant enemies his hand has been laid heavily upon every earnest loyalist in the South. History, the just judgment of the present and the certain confirmation of the future, invite and command us to declare:

That, after neglecting his own remedies for restoring the Union, he has resorted to the weapons of traitors to bruise and beat down patriots;

That after declaring that none but the loyal should govern the reconstructed South, he has practiced upon the maxim that none but traitors shall rule;

That, while in the North he has removed conscientious men from office, and filled many of the vacancies with the sympathizers of treason, in the South he has removed the proved and trusted patriot and selected the unqualified and convicted traitor;

That, after brave men, who had fought for the old flag, have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled and avowed Rebels substituted;

That every original Unionist in the South who stands fast to Andrew Johnson's covenants from 1861 to 1865, has been ostracised;

That he has corrupted the local courts by offering premiums for the defiance of the laws of Congress, and by openly discouraging the observance of the oath against treason;

That while refusing to punish one single conspicuous traitor, though thousands had earned the penalty of death, more than a thousand of devoted Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood since the surrender of Lee, and in no case have their assassins been brought to judgment;

That he has pardoned some of the worst of the Rebel criminals North and South, including some who have taken human life under circumstances of unparalleled atrocity;

That while denouncing and fettering the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, he, with a full knowledge of the falsehood, has charged that the black men are lazy and rebellious, and has concealed the fact that more whites than blacks have been protected and fed by that noble organization, and that, while declaring that it was corruptly managed and expensive to the Government, he has connived at a system of profligacy in the use of the public patronage and public money wholly without parallel save when the traitors bankrupted the Treasury, and sought to disorganize and scatter the army and the money only to make it more easy to capture the Government;

That while declaring against the injustice of leaving eleven States unrepresented, he has refused to authorize the liberal plan of Congress, simply because it recognizes the loyal majority and refuses to perpetuate the traitor minority;

That in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line his "policy" has wrought the most deplorable consequences—social, moral and political. It has emboldened returned Rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee unless the patriots who saved and sealed these States to the old flag surrender before their arrogant demands. It has corrupted high State officials, elected by Union men, and sworn to enforce the laws against returned Rebels, and made them the mere instruments of the author of the Rebellion. It has encouraged a new alienation between the sections, and by impeding emigration to the South has erected a formidable barrier against free and friendly intercourse in the North and West. It has allowed the Rebel soldiery to persecute the teachers of the colored schools, and to burn the churches in which the freedmen have worshipped the living God. That a system so barbarous should have culminated in the frightful riot at Memphis, and the still more appalling massacre at New-Orleans was as natural as that a bloody war should flow from the teachings of John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis. Andrew Johnson is responsible for all these unspeakable cruelties, and as if provoked so he justifies and applauds them. Sending his agents and emissaries into this refined and patriotic metropolis, to insist upon making his reckless policy a test upon a Christian people, he forgot that the protection extended to the 14th of August Convention in Philadelphia was not only denied to the free people of New-Orleans on the 30th of July, when they assembled to discuss how best to protect themselves, but denied amid the slaughter of hundreds of innocent men. No page in the record of his recent outrages upon human justice and constitutional law is more revolting than that which convicts him of refusing to arrest the preparations for that savage carnival, and not only of refusing to punish its authors, but of toiling to throw the guilty responsibility upon unoffending and innocent freedmen. The infatuated tyrant that stood ready to crush his own people, in Tennessee, when they were struggling to maintain a Government, erected by himself, against his and other traitors' persecutions, was even more eager to illustrate his savage policy, by clothing with the most despotic power the rioters of New-Orleans. Notwithstanding this heartless desertion and cruel persecution by Andrew Johnson, the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Western Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, imbued with Democratic Republican principles—principles which the fathers of the Republic designed for all America—are now making determined battle with the enemies of free Constitutional Government, and by the blessing of God these States will soon range themselves in line with the former free States, and illustrate the wisdom and beneficence of the great Charter of American Liberty by their increasing population, wealth and prosperity in the remaining ten States. The seeds of oligarchy, planted in the Constitution by its slavery feature, have grown to be a monstrous power, whose recognition thus wrung from the reluctant framers of that great instrument enabled these States to entrench themselves behind the perverted doctrine of States rights, and sheltered by a claim of Constitutional obligation to maintain Slavery in the States to present to the American Government the alternatives of oligarchy with slavery or Democratic-Republican governments without slavery. A forbearing Government bowing to a supposed constitutional behest, acquiesced in the former alternative. The hand of the Government was stayed for 80 years. The principles of constitutional liberty languished for want of Government support. Oligarchy matured its power with subtle design. Its history for 80 years is replete with unparalleled injuries and usurpations; it developed only the agricultural localities, geographically distinct from the free-labor localities, and less than one-third of the whole, with African slaves. It held 4,000,000 of human beings as chattels, yet made them the basis of unjust power for themselves in Federal and State Governments. To maintain their enslavement, it excluded millions of free white laborers from the richest agricultural lands of the world, forced them to remain inactive and unproductive on the mineral, manufacturing and lumber localities, comprising two-thirds of the whole South in square miles and real undeveloped wealth, simply because the localities were agriculturally too poor for slave labor, and condemned them to agriculture on this unagricultural territory, and consigned them to unwilling ignorance and poverty by denying capital and strangling enterprise. It repelled the capital, energy, will and skill of the Free States from the free-labor localities, by unmitigated intolerance and proscription—thus guarding the approaches to their slave domain against democracy. Statute books groaned under despotic laws against unlawful and insurrectionary assemblies, aimed at the Constitutional guaranties of the right to peaceably assemble and petition for a redress of grievances. It proscribed democratic literature as incendiary, nullified constitutional guaranties of freedom and free speech and a free press. It deprived citizens of the other States of their privileges and immunities in the States—an injury and usurpation, alike unjust to Northern citizens and destructive of the best interests of the States themselves. Alarmed at the progress of democracy in the face of every discouragement, at last it sought immunity by secession and war. The heart sickens with contemplation of the four years that followed, forced loans, impressments, conscriptions with bloody hands and bayonets; the murder of aged Union men who had long laid aside the implements of labor, but had been summoned anew to the field by the conscription of their sons to support their children and grandchildren reduced from comfort to the verge of starvation; the slaughter of noble youths; types of physical manhood forced into an unholy war against those with whom they were identified by every interest; long months of incarceration in Rebel bastiles; banishment from homes and hearthstones, are but a partial recital of the long catalogue of horrors. But Democrats North and South combined defeated them. They lost. What did they lose? The cause of oligarchy? They lost African Slavery by name only. Soon as the tocsin of war ceased, soon as the clang of arms was hushed, they raise the cry of immediate admission, and with that watchword seek to organize under new forms a contest to perpetuate their unbridled sway. They rehabilitate with their sweeping control of all local and State organizations. The Federal Executive, easily seduced, yields a willing obedience to his old masters; aided by his unscrupulous disregard of Constitution and laws, by his merciless proscription of true democratic opinion, and by all his appliances of despotic power, they now defiantly enter the lists in the loyal North, and seek to wring from freemen an indorsement of their wicked designs. Every foul agency is at work to accomplish this result. Falsely professing to assent to the abolition of Slavery, they are contriving to continue its detestable power by legislative acts against pretended vagrants; they know that any form of servitude will answer their unholy purpose. They pronounce the four years' war a brilliant sword scene in the great revolutionary drama. Proscriptive public sentiment holds high carnival, and, profiting by the example of the Presidential pilgrim, breathes out threatenings of slaughter against loyalty, ignores and denounces all legal restraints, and assails, with the tongue of malignant slander, the constitutionally chosen representatives of the people. To still the voice of Liberty, dangerous alone to tyrants, midnight conflagrations, assassinations and murders in open day are called to their aid; a reign of terror through all these ten States makes loyalty stand silent in the presence of treason, or whisper in bated breath. Strong men hesitate openly to speak for liberty, and decline to attend a Convention at Philadelphia for fear of destruction. But all Southern men are not yet awed into submission to treason, and we have assembled from all these States determined that liberty when endangered shall find a mouth-piece, and that the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth. We are here to consult together how best to provide for a union of truly Republican States, to seek to resume 36 stars on the old flag. We are here to see that ten of these stars, opaque bodies paling their ineffectual fires beneath the gloom of darkness, of oligarchical tyranny and oppression. We wish them to be brilliant stars, emblems of constitutional liberty, glittering orbs sparkling with the life-giving principles of the model Republic, fitting ornaments of the glorious banner of freedom. Our last and only hope is in the unity and fortitude of the loyal people of America in the support and vindication of the XXXIXth Congress and the election of a controlling Union majority in the succeeding or XLth Congress. While the new article amending the National Constitution offers the most liberal conditions to the authors of the Rebellion, and does not come up to the measure of our expectations, we believe its ratification would be the commencement of a complete and lasting protection to all our people; and, therefore, we accept it as the best present remedy, and appeal to our brothers and friends in the North and the West to make it their watchword in the coming elections. The tokens are auspicious of overwhelming success. However little the verdict of the ballot-box may affect the reckless man in the Presidential chair, we cannot doubt that the traitors and sympathizers will recognize that verdict as the surest indication that the mighty power which crushed the Rebellion is still alive, and that those who attempt to oppose or defy it will do so at the risk of their own destruction. Our confidence in the overruling providence of God prompts the prediction and intensifies the belief that when this warning is sufficiently taught to these misguided and reckless men, the liberated millions of the rebellious South will be proffered those rights and franchises which may be necessary to adjust and settle this mighty controversy in the spirit of the most enlarged and Christian philanthropy.

George W. Paschal of Texas, Chairman.
E. O. Sidney of Mississippi.
John H. Atkinson of West Virginia.
John A. Allderdice of Delaware.
A. W. Hawkins of Tennessee.
Samuel Knox of Missouri.
Wright R. Fish of Louisiana.
Milton J. Saffold of Alabama.
Philip Waze of Florida.
D. R. Goodloe of North Carolina.
D. C. Forney of the District of Columbia.
John A. J. Creswell of Maryland.
G. W. Ashburn of Georgia.

### THE COMMITTEE TO INFORM CONGRESS.

The following is the Committee appointed to wait on Congress and present it with an official copy of the official proceedings of the Convention: Lorenzo Sherwood, Texas; Thos. J. Durant, Louisiana; the Hon. Wm. B. Stokes, Tennessee; Lewis McKenzie, Virginia; Jos. E. Warton, West Virginia; G. W. Ashburn, Georgia; M. J. Saffold, Alabama; Dr. L. L. Pinkton, Kentucky; Geo. L. Adams, Mississippi; Col. John S. Cavender, Missouri; — Rogers, Arkansas; the Hon. David R. Goodloe, North Carolina; the Hon. D. Weigel, Maryland; the Hon. Philip Frazier, S. A. Bosworth, District of Columbia; the Hon. John A. Allendice, Delaware.

### THE VISIT TO THE TOMB OF LINCOLN.

The Special Committee appointed by the Convention to make arrangements to visit the tomb of President Lincoln, through its Chairman, Mr. Branscomb of Missouri, presented the following report:

The Committee report the following arrangements and time-table:

The Delegation will leave Philadelphia on Monday, the 10th inst. Speaking in New-Jersey, under the direction of the State Committee, on Wednesday evening.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., the Delegation will proceed to New-York. Speaking in New-York City that evening.

A portion of the Delegation will proceed to Boston, Mass., to attend the meeting held there in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday, the 12th. On Thursday and Friday, the 13th and 14th instants, the Delegation will speak at various points in Connecticut and Eastern New-York, reuniting at Albany on Saturday, the 15th inst.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and 19th instants, the delegation will speak at various points in Central and Western New-York, reuniting at Erie, Pa., on Wednesday night.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., the delegation will be at Cleveland, Ohio, and will speak at various points in Ohio under the direction of the State Central Committee, reuniting at Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and will speak at various points in Indiana during the remainder of the week.

On Monday, Oct. 1, the delegation will reunite at Chicago, Ill., whence they will proceed to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln.

The Committee would state that this programme has been arranged after full concurrence with the delegations from the States through which the delegation is to pass, and as far as possible with reference to the convenience of the delegation.

The Committee would state that the delegates from the Northern States have manifested an earnest desire that the delegation should visit them, and have assured us they will be most heartily welcomed by the loyal people of the North.

Chas. H. Branscomb, Chairman of the Committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the Convention on the contemplated tour:

Louisiana—The Hon. T. J. Durant, the Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin, the Rev. J. P. Newman.

Tennessee—Gov. W. G. Brownlow, the Hon. Horace Maynard, the Hon. S. M. Arnell, the Hon. A. J. Fletcher, the Hon. T. S. Fowler, Col. Wm. B. Stokes.

Texas—Gov. A. J. Hamilton, the Hon. J. H. Bell.

Virginia—The Hon. John Minor Botts, Judge John C. Underhill, the Hon. Lysander Hill, the Rev. J. W. Hunnicutt.

West Virginia—The Hon. A. J. Campbell, Gov. Boreman, the Hon. H. G. Pole, the Hon. C. O. Baylor.

Alabama—The Hon. Albert Griffin, the Hon. M. J. Saffold, the Hon. D. H. Bingham.

Kentucky—The Hon. James Speed, the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, the Hon. H. Stockbridge.

Mississippi—The Hon. R. O. Sidney.

Arkansas—Geo. A. A. C. Rodgers.

Missouri—Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher, the Hon. Geo. P. Strong, Col. John S. Cavendar, the Hon. Madison Miller, W. L. Pope, Col. Charles E. Moss, the Hon. C. H. Branscomb, Col. Weston Flint.

North Carolina—The Hon. Daniel R. Goodloe, Hope Bain.

Maryland—The Hon. A. J. Creswell, the Hon. Hugh S. Bond, the Hon. John L. Thomas, jr., the Hon. J. J. Stewart.

Delaware—The Hon. Nathaniel B. Smithers.

Indiana—Col. D. B. Hart, the Hon. P. Fraser.

District of Columbia—Gen. Joseph Gerhardt.

After a sharp speech from Gov. Hamilton criticising the temporizing course of the Maryland Delegation advising against an immediate adjournment sine die, the Convention adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.

The Convention renewed its deliberations to-day to a smaller attendance than usual, most of the Border State men absenting themselves in order to leave the unreconstructed States to their independent action. By 11 o'clock, however, the hall was filled with auditors.

### MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS.

A number of communications and resolves of business occupied the first half hour or so. Col. Nunes of Kentucky afterward rose and presented a resolution of regret for the disaster at the League last night. Taking further text from the President's saying that "he wanted no leagues," the speaker thought that, if he could not trace the incendiarism of last evening to the President's direct agency, it certainly followed logically out of his suggestion. "Thank God!" cried the speaker, "that the house of human freedom is not built with hands and cannot be destroyed!" Strong cheers followed this utterance, and the resolution was adopted in time to meet a communication from the League stating that the fire of last night had not ruined their building and would not alter in any way their programme of welcome.

Mr. Alexander M. Davis of Virginia then took the floor, and announced that a record of the Convention would be published in The Campaign Tribune, and present the hospitality of its columns to the speeches of all the members. Applause followed; and shortly afterward Mr. D. H. Bingham, Secretary of the Committee on the original Call of the Convention, offered a resolve praising the firmness and ability with which The Tribune had advocated the cause of freedom and education, and recommending it to true men everywhere. The resolution, amended so as to include *The Independent*, was passed unanimously and with applause.

### A RESOLUTION THANKING JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

A resolution of thanks to Judge Underwood, for his efforts to bring to trial Jefferson Davis, called out Col. Hart of Florida, who paid a high compliment to Judge Underwood, but counseled moderation while we claimed justice. Dr. Sidney, a native Mississippian, who has been one of the most busy workers and organizers in the Convention, mounted his seat, and in an almost vehement speech denounced the man whose leadership he had followed in the Mexican War, as an unhanged traitor. Some remarks from Gov. Hamilton, deprecating any debate until after the address and resolutions had been passed upon, were made.

Following this, a very timely resolution was offered, in praise of the brave journalists of the unreconstructed States—who, by the by, were so lightly honored, if honored at all, in the toasts and speeches at the Press Club last evening, while editors of a different persuasion, less welcome because less strangers, were called into undue prominence.

### THE ADDRESS UPON NON-RECONSTRUCTED STATES.

Judge Warmouth of Louisiana began the reading of the address at 11½ o'clock.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES.

The Committee on Non-Reconstructed States have the honor to submit the following report on the social and political status of the loyalists of such States, together with their needs and requirements:

Previous to the war for sectional disunion, the patriotic traditions, the social pride, the individual interest, and the religious and educational influences of the South were identified and closely allied with the American Union. The patriotic instances of the overwhelming majority of the Southern people, without regard to condition in life, were in harmony with these elements. There were social bonds extending from Maine to California, and ties of interest and consanguinity ramifying every fiber of the Republic and embracing every hearthstone and altar in the land. Those who meditated treason were forced by this patriotic sentiment to put on the livery of republicanism to serve monarchy in the Disunion. Plotters, for instance, declared they held to the dogma of State rights, because its vindication was the only means by which to conserve American nationality. They sought to check the Federal instincts of the American people by declaiming against what they termed the anti-Republican character of a strong, all-sufficient national Government. Thirty years of ceaseless agitation and political intrigue failed to dissever the bonds of a common country. Those who secretly worked for the overthrow of American institutions say at last that the South must have new social, political and military traditions. That the name of Washington and the deeds of Bunker Hill must be obliterated by blood before the final work of Southern independence can be achieved. A pretext for war was sought, and the Gulf States precipitated into revolution. In the early stages of that revolution the necessities of the conspirators compelled them to keep up the pretext of patriotism until the madness and bloodshed, born of actual civil strife, should place the liberties of persons and property of the Southern people within their control. At the proper moment force was substituted for fraud, the long concealed and bloody purpose of sectional disunion, *per se*, was openly declared, with human slavery as its corner stone. The pride of men once committed to the cause, the thirst for military glory, or the mere love of military adventure, the suddenly aroused and unthinking impulse of woman, the new sympathies, new resentments, new hopes and

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## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1866.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of September, 1866:

| | |
|---|---|
| **DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.** | |
| 5 per cent bonds | $198,091,350 00 |
| 6 per cent bonds of 1867 and 1868 | 18,323,591 80 |
| 6 per cent bonds, 1881 | 283,731,800 00 |
| 6 per cent 5-20 bonds | 776,422,800 00 |
| Navy pension fund | 11,750,000 00 |
| Total debt bearing coin interest | $1,288,322,541 80 |
| **DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.** | |
| 6 per cent bonds | $8,202,000 00 |
| Temporary loan | 45,538,000 00 |
| 3-year compound interest notes | 155,512,140 00 |
| 3-year 7.30 notes | 769,518,900 00 |
| Total debt bearing currency interest | $978,771,040 00 |
| **MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.** | |
| United States notes | $399,603,592 00 |
| Fractional currency | 26,483,998 33 |
| Gold certificates of deposit | 15,480,220 00 |
| Total | $441,567,810 33 |
| Total debt | 2,728,314,835 95 |
| **AMOUNT IN TREASURY.** | |
| Coin | $76,333,918 27 |
| Currency | 56,297,749 46 |
| Total in Treasury | $132,631,667 73 |
| Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury | $2,595,683,168 22 |

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns, in the Department on the 1st of September, 1866.

Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

Two submarine divers lately went down to the bottom of Lake Michigan near the famous "crib," sunk opposite Chicago, to facilitate the digging of the lake tunnel, for the purpose of recovering some chain cables. The water where they went down was 38 feet deep. They report at the bottom of the lake the water is always calm and clear, no matter what may be the commotion overhead. It is easy, with the contrivance used by them, to see with distinctness for a considerable distance. They could always tell when the surface of the water was rough, could distinctly observe the crib settled on the bed of the lake with an embankment of sand several feet high already formed around it, and this bank of such compactness as almost of itself to hold it in its place. Within could be heard the noises made by the inhabitants of that structure, and they even fancied that sounds reached them from the tunnel, 40 feet beneath. They remained under water four hours at a time, and during that period many vessels, of all sizes, from a 20 ton pinnace to the Buffalo steamers, passed over their heads.

## SOUTHERN LOYALIST CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention was called to order on the 5th inst. at 10 a. m., by the President after prayer.

The Chairman announced that the Committee of the Northern Convention was in waiting in the ante-chamber, and directed the Committee of this Convention to join them.

Mr. Smithers of Delaware, from the Committee appointed to meet the Committee of the Northern delegation, reported that upon conference it had been agreed that this Convention should meet at 7½ this evening and proceed to Union League Hall, there to meet in mass assemblage and fuse with the Northern delegation. [Applause.]

The report was unanimously adopted, and the Convention then adjourned.

### MEETING OF NORTHERN DELEGATES.

The New-York delegation during the sitting of the Southern Convention on the 5th, held a kind of separate Convention of their own in the Lecture Room of the Union League House. There were present not only members of the New-York delegation but also members of the many delegations now in the city. Gen. Hiram Walbridge of New-York City occupied the Chair. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 p. m. Some of the most prominent members of the delegations here were present, and speech-making being the order of the day, a large number of those present were called upon. Speeches were made by Gen. Burley of Conn., Mr. James Hamilton of New-York, and Mr. Theodore Tilton. At this point of the proceedings, Gen. Walbridge left the chair to confer with a special committee that had been appointed. The room by this time had become crowded to excess and on motion of Gen. Walbridge the assemblage was resolved into a Convention of the Northern Delegates, and Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania was called to the chair. On the motion of a delegate, the Chair appointed Gen. Butler of Massachusetts, Gen. Walbridge of New-York, Gen. Schenck of Ohio, Gen. Ward of Michigan, and Mr. McPherson of Pennsylvania a Committee to attend the sessions of the Southern Convention.

The Convention then adjourned. At a subsequent session of the New-York delegation Gen. Butler was called for, and delivered a forcible speech, during which he took strong grounds in favor of equal rights and condemned the course of President Johnson in unqualified terms.

FOURTH DAY.

The Convention met in National Hall at 10½ o'clock a. m. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Nadal.

Mr. Cresswell of Md., Chairman of the Committee appointed to draft an Address, announced that the Committee was ready to report, and read the following:

### APPEAL OF THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH TO THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Representatives of 8,000,000 of American Citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States that have been spared the cruelties of the Rebellion and the direct horrors of civil war. Here, on the spot where Freedom was proffered and pledged by the Fathers of the Republic, we implore your help against a reorganized oppression, whose sole object is to remit the control of our destinies to the contrivers of the Rebellion after they have been vanquished in honorable battle; thus at once to punish us for our devotion to our country and to intrench themselves in the official fortifications of the Government.

Others have related the thrilling story of our wrongs from reading and observation. We come before you as unchallenged witnesses, and speak from personal knowledge our sad experience. If you fail us, we are more utterly deserted and betrayed than if the contest had been decided against us; for, in that case even victorious Slavery would have found profit in the speedy pardon of those who had been among its bravest foes. Unexpected perfidy in the highest place in the Government, accidentally filled by one who adds cruelty to ingratitude, and forgives the guilty as he proscribes the innocent, has stimulated the almost extinguished revenge of the beaten conspirators, and now the Rebels, who offered to yield everything to save their own lives, are seeking to consign us to bloody graves. Where we expected a benefactor, we find a persecutor.

Having lost our champion, we return to you, who can make Presidents and punish traitors. Our last hope, under God, is in the unity and firmness of the States that elected Abraham Lincoln and defeated Jefferson Davis. The best statement of our case is the appalling yet unconscious confession of Andrew Johnson, who, in savage hatred of his own record, proclaims his purpose to clothe four millions of traitors with the power to impoverish and degrade eight millions of loyal men.

Our wrongs bear alike on all races, and our tyrants, unchecked by you, will award the same fate to white and black. We can remain as we are only as inferiors and victims. We may fly from our homes, but we should fear to trust our fate with those who after denouncing and defeating treason refuse to right those who have bravely assisted them in the good work. Till we are wholly rescued there is neither peace for you nor prosperity for us.

We cannot better define at once our wrongs and our wants than by declaring that since Andrew Johnson affiliated with his early slanderers and our constant enemies his hand has been laid heavily upon every earnest loyalist in the South. History, the just judgment of the present and the certain confirmation of the future, invite and command us to declare:

That, after neglecting his own remedies for restoring the Union, he has resorted to the weapons of traitors to bruise and beat down patriots;

That after declaring that none but the loyal should govern the reconstructed South, he has practiced upon the maxim that none but traitors shall rule;

That, while in the North he has removed conscientious men from office, and filled many of the vacancies with the sympathizers of treason, in the South he has removed the proved and trusted patriot and selected the unqualified and convicted traitor;

That, after brave men, who had fought for the old flag, have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled and avowed Rebels substituted;

That every original Unionist in the South who stands fast to Andrew Johnson's covenants from 1861 to 1865, has been ostracised;

That he has corrupted the local courts by offering premiums for the defiance of the laws of Congress, and by openly discouraging the observance of the oath against treason;

That while refusing to punish one single conspicuous traitor, though thousands had earned the penalty of death, more than a thousand of devoted Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood since the surrender of Lee, and in no case have their assassins been brought to judgment;

That he has pardoned some of the worst of the Rebel criminals North and South, including some who have taken human life under circumstances of unparalleled atrocity;

That while denouncing and fettering the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, he, with a full knowledge of the falsehood, has charged that the black men are lazy and rebellious, and has concealed the fact that more whites than blacks have been protected and fed by that noble organization, and that, while declaring that it was corruptly managed and expensive to the Government, he has connived at a system of profligacy in the use of the public patronage and public money wholly without parallel save when the traitors bankrupted the Treasury, and sought to disorganize and scatter the army and the money only to make it more easy to capture the Government;

That while declaring against the injustice of leaving eleven States unrepresented, he has refused to authorize the liberal plan of Congress, simply because it recognizes the loyal majority and refuses to perpetuate the traitor minority;

That in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line his "policy" has wrought the most deplorable consequences—social, moral and political. It has emboldened returned Rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee unless the patriots who saved and sealed those States to the old flag surrender before their arrogant demands. It has corrupted high State officials, elected by Union men, and sworn to enforce the laws against returned Rebels, and made them the mere instruments of the author of the Rebellion. It has encouraged a new alienation between the sections, and by impeding emigration to the South has erected a formidable barrier against free and friendly intercourse in the North and West. It has allowed the Rebel soldiery to persecute the teachers of the colored schools, and to burn the churches in which the freedmen have worshipped the living God. That a system so barbarous should have culminated in the frightful riot at Memphis, and the still more appalling massacre at New-Orleans was as natural as that a bloody war should flow from the teachings of John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis. Andrew Johnson is responsible for all these unspeakable cruelties, and as if provoked so he justifies and applauds them. Sending his agents and emissaries into this refined and patriotic metropolis, to insist upon making his reckless policy a test upon a Christian people, he forgot that the protection extended to the 14th of August Convention in Philadelphia was not only denied to the free people of New-Orleans on the 30th of July, when they assembled to discuss how best to protect themselves, but denied amid the slaughter of hundreds of innocent men. No page in the record of his recent outrages upon human justice and constitutional law is more revolting than that which convicts him of refusing to arrest the preparations for that savage carnival, and not only of refusing to punish its authors, but of toiling to throw the guilty responsibility upon unoffending and innocent freedmen. The infatuated tyrant that stood ready to crush his own people, in Tennessee, when they were struggling to maintain a Government, erected by himself, against his and other traitors' persecutions, was even more eager to illustrate his savage policy, by clothing with the most despotic power the rioters of New-Orleans. Notwithstanding this heartless desertion and cruel persecution by Andrew Johnson, the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Western Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, imbued with Democratic Republican principles—principles which the fathers of the Republic designed for all America—are now making determined battle with the enemies of free Constitutional Government, and by the blessing of God these States will soon range themselves in line with the former free States, and illustrate the wisdom and beneficence of the great Charter of American Liberty by their increasing population, wealth and prosperity in the remaining ten States. The seeds of oligarchy, planted in the Constitution by its slavery feature, have grown to be a monstrous power, whose recognition thus wrung from the reluctant framers of that great instrument enabled these States to entrench themselves behind the perverted doctrine of States rights, and sheltered by a claim of Constitutional obligation to maintain Slavery in the States to present to the American Government the alternatives of oligarchy with Slavery or Democratic-Republican governments without Slavery. A forbearing Government, bowing to a supposed constitutional behest, acquiesced in the former alternative. The hand of the Government was stayed for 80 years. The principles of constitutional liberty languished for want of Government support. Oligarchy matured its power with subtle design. Its history for 80 years is replete with unparalleled injuries and usurpations; it developed only the agricultural localities, geographically distinct from the free-labor localities, and less than one-third of the whole, with African slaves. It held 4,000,000 of human beings as chattels, yet made them the basis of unjust power for themselves in Federal and State Governments. To maintain their enslavement, it excluded millions of free white laborers from the richest agricultural lands of the world, forced them to remain inactive and unproductive on the mineral, manufacturing and lumber localities, comprising two-thirds of the whole South in square miles and real undeveloped wealth, simply because the localities were agriculturally too poor for slave labor, and condemned them to agriculture on this unagricultural territory, and consigned them to unwilling ignorance and poverty by denying capital and strangling enterprise. It repelled the capital, energy, will and skill of the Free States from the free-labor localities, by unmitigated intolerance and proscription—thus guarding the approaches to their slave domain against democracy. Statute books groaned under despotic laws against unlawful and insurrectionary assemblies, aimed at the Constitutional guaranties of the right to peaceably assemble and petition for a redress of grievances. It proscribed democratic literature as incendiary, nullified constitutional guaranties of freedom and free speech and a free press. It deprived citizens of the other States of their privileges and immunities in the States—an injury and usurpation, alike unjust to Northern citizens and destructive of the best interests of the States themselves. Alarmed at the progress of democracy in the face of every discouragement, at last it sought immunity by secession and war. The heart sickens with contemplation of the four years that followed, forced loans, impressments, conscriptions with bloody hands and bayonets; the murder of aged Union men who had long laid aside the implements of labor, but had been summoned anew to the field by the conscription of their sons to support their children and grandchildren reduced from comfort to the verge of starvation; the slaughter of noble youths; types of physical manhood forced into an unholy war against those with whom they were identified by every interest; long months of incarceration in Rebel bastiles; banishment from homes and hearthstones, are but a partial recital of the long catalogue of horrors. But Democrats North and South combined defeated them. They lost. What did they lose? The cause of oligarchy? They lost African Slavery in name only. Soon as the tocsin of war ceased, soon as the clang of arms was hushed, they raise the cry of immediate ad-

[...]

## MONUMENT CELEBRATION.

[...]

ured to the end of time in all patriotic hearts; words which come to us, as we stand around his grave, with a solemnity and a pathos which no language can express. When his wife bent over him as his spirit was departing, and asked him if he had anything to say to his children—forgetting himself, his domestic ties, everything precious in life, from which he was about to be severed—thinking only of his country rent by civil strife and overshadowed by impenetrable darkness, he replied: "Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the Union."

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1866.

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| United States notes | $399,603,592 00 |
| Fractional currency | 26,483,998 33 |
| Gold certificates of deposit | 15,480,220 00 |
| Total | $441,567,810 33 |
| Total debt | 2,728,314,835 95 |
| **AMOUNT IN TREASURY.** | |
| Coin | $76,333,918 27 |
| Currency | 56,297,749 46 |
| Total in Treasury | $132,631,667 73 |
| Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury | $2,595,683,168 22 |

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns, in the Department on the 1st of September, 1866.

HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

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Two submarine divers lately went down to the bottom of Lake Michigan near the famous "crib," sunk opposite Chicago, to facilitate the digging of the lake tunnel, for the purpose of recovering some chain cables. The water where they went down was 38 feet deep. They report at the bottom of the lake the water is always calm and clear, no matter what may be the commotion overhead. It is easy, with the contrivance used by them, to see with distinctness for a considerable distance. They could always tell when the surface of the water was rough, could distinctly observe the crib settled on the bed of the lake with an embankment of sand several feet high already formed around it, and this bank of such compactness as almost of itself to hold it in its place. Within could be heard the noises made by the inhabitants of that structure, and they even fancied that sounds reached them from the tunnel, 40 feet beneath. They remained under water four hours at a time, and during that period many vessels, of all sizes, from a 20 ton pinnace to the Buffalo steamers passed over their heads.

# [Week]ly Tribune.

[WE]DNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1866.

[illegible]

## THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

## TO NEWSMEN.

[illegible]

## THE DEMAND FOR THE TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

## MAINE.

[illegible]

## THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

[illegible]

stronger than their devotion to principles, and would not rashly risk the loss of their votes. The deference they pay to this prejudice is no doubt inspired by over anxiety for the success of the Union party, and we respect the motives though we think the fear unfounded.

Messrs. Tucker of Virginia, Robinson of Florida, Pinkerton of Missouri, and many others, offered resolutions on the 5th which tersely stated that Impartial Suffrage could be no longer safely neglected. The strongest movement in favor of the principle was the resolution of Mr. Moss of Missouri, instructing the Committee on Resolutions to frame a platform favorable to Universal Suffrage. The resolution was not adopted, but referred, and we should be sorry to construe the reference to mean opposition of a majority to its purpose. We trust that it simply means that the Covention was unwilling to hastily decide a question which it had submitted to a regularly appointed committee. The resolutions will, unquestionably, be fully and fearlessly debated, no matter what their nature may be, and that debate ought to conclusively prove Impartial Suffrage not only just but expedient.

That the Convention will unreservedly sustain the Congressional policy of reconstruction is no reason why it should not recognize Impartial Suffrage as a necessary and inevitable element of true Republicanism. The practical measures of Congress will lose no value by a declaration of this principle. So far from believing that the proposition to give the Suffrage to the freedmen, limited by any fair test, would interfere with our Fall campaign, we are convinced that it only needs to be proposed to the people to arouse an enthusiasm only second to the national joy that welcomed the Proclamation of Emancipation.

## STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The President of the United States, the first General of the Army, the first Admiral of the Navy, and many thousands of their fellow-citizens, assembled on the 5th on the beautiful shores of Lake Michigan to do honor to the late Stephen A. Douglas. It is not often that statesmen find their eulogists among men of their own generation. The men who stood around the grave of Douglas were his companions. They knew him well. In the course of nature he should still be with them—for Douglas died comparatively young, in the very fullness of his life. In fact, the orator who discussed his career is almost old enough to have been his father.

It is thirty-two years since Douglas, a poor wayfaring Yankee boy, went to seek his fortunes in the State which afterward honored him as one of her most eminent citizens. He wandered early from his Green Mountain home, with nothing but a plain New-England education, and a determination to rise. Tired of cabinet-making and teaching, he engaged in what was called "studying law." The fame of Jackson filled the land, and the smart Yankee, not oppressed with scruples, saw that the sign in Tennessee was the star of conquest. His great rival, Lincoln, was keeping a post-office, fresh from the glories of the Black Hawk war. Andrew Johnson was Mayor of a little mountain town in Tennessee, Jefferson Davis, a lieutenant of dragoons, was chasing the Indians, Seward was grieving over his defeat as Governor, Breckinridge was studying the orations of Cicero against Catiline at a Kentucky college, Chase was endeavoring to gain a law practice in Cincinnati, Sumner was entering the Boston bar, Broderick was cutting stone, Grant was a schoolboy in his teens, Farragut was watching the honor of his flag on the torrid coasts of Brazil, and the orator of the day, tired of war and law, had entered politics and become the New-York Secretary of State. Unlike many of these men, Lincoln especially, Douglas, blossomed early. He belonged to that hardy breed of men who suit any soil and every latitude. Torrid or frigid, sunshine or snow, the life in him was enduring. He believed in the rowdy virtue of American politics, and had much of the rowdy in his nature. He managed his debates very much as Mr. Heenan manages his prize-fights, and conquered by sheer thumping. The records of our Senate show no debates more brutal, and yet more powerful, than those of Douglas, especially upon the Nebraska bill; and it was during this debate that he showed the amazing power which made his personal influence while he lived greater than that of any American statesman.

We say "American statesman," and yet we cannot rank Mr. Douglas among the men whose lives have become a part of the nation's history by the very nationality of their services and their fame. His career in Illinois was that of one who conquered by energy, audacity, and qualities of mind and body that made him the leader of a mob. As a popular leader, no one possessed so many elements of success as Mr. Douglas, and when we say this we have answered the highest demands of his fame. Conscience would have made him a Radical, but by pandering to an Illinois mob, he managed to be for the greater part of his career always victorious. By surrendering himself to the spirit of Slavery, he became conspicuous as a leader of the extreme pro-Slavery wing of the Democratic party. During the period of the Southern domination that succeeded the fall of Van Buren, when public men of the North strove to outdo each other in pandering to the South, Mr. Douglas went beyond them all, and offered up the Missouri Compromise as a sacrifice for the Presidency. What the extreme men of the South did not dream of doing, what they scarcely dared to ask, Mr. Douglas did. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the great event of his public life. It is not for us to consider his afterthought of an argument called "Popular Sovereignty"—not an argument, indeed, but an excuse and propitiation. The nation saw only an ambitious striving politician, clamoring for the Presidency and willing to rise upon the ruins of a sacred, time-honored compromise. Whether their judgment was the true one or not, we have not the power to say, but certainly the American people thus believed, and Douglas lost the confidence that otherwise would have made him President. Even the Missouri Compromise would not propitiate the South; and at Cincinnati the men for whom he had incurred public scorn, for whom he had risked his fame and fortune, abandoned him with cowardly timidity and selected James Buchanan.

This desertion convinced the aspiring Senator that the system of Slavery added to other sins that of duplicity and heartlessness. From the moment of Mr. Buchanan's election, Mr. Douglas ceased to act with the slave power. Had he lived through the war, this might have been the turning-point of an illustrious and useful career. He created the Anti-Lecompton party and fought Mr. Buchanan with as much courage as could be expected from a statesman who would insist upon being a politician. He saw nothing grander in our system than the Democratic party, and to this party he clung with superstitious tenacity. But one step higher and he might have become the leader of the American people. He refused that step in 1858, when the country yearned for him, when leaders of the Republican party were willing to carry his colors. Rather than abandon an organization that was really in the hands of thieves and money-changers, he stood begging in the Senate for his old committee, only to be repulsed with contempt by the South, and to go to Illinois and do their bidding. It was the want of moral purpose which makes men create expedients that in the case of Douglas led him to seek a third party when he ran for the Presidency. His friends in the South sacrificed him for Breckinridge, while other friends in the North, claiming to follow his principles, walked over him, as a bridge, to the side of the victorious Lincoln. It is in these last days of his career that we find the real merit of Douglas's life. Taking him all in all, as one of the lustiest men of this generation, his fate reminds us of a Spanish Matador who goes down to the arena gorgeous with spangles and feathers and valiant with his spear. He threw the red rag at the country and made a magnificent fight. But matadors have misfortunes, and this from Illinois was tossed, and gored, and trampled, dying in the very moment when he of all men seemed called upon to live—never to flout his red rag any more.

What the war would have made Douglas, it is vain to imagine. He was a strenuous American, and he knew that the Sumter guns meant war. The last words of his life were loyal and brave. He saw the necessity of national unity and energy. While urging and warning the people, and insisting upon manly, patriotic action, the strange tendency of his nature sought its climax in the declaration that the Democratic party could not be perpetuated unless every Democrat became a patriot! The party was all in all, and if men would be good Democrats, let them fight! Mr. Douglas's philosophy never sought a higher level. He did not see a principle in the issue—a great wrong struggling to extend its sinful power—a mighty nation warring with a crime that it had nurtured. He was keenly practical—lived merely in the day, had no more earnest prayer than for daily bread, and, like all noted men whose lives are governed by mere policy, leaves but a dim mark upon our history. The party which he made is dissolved, and we speak of Douglas Democrats with as much a feeling of long ago as though we were speaking of the Federalists and anti-Masons. There is no true fame that is not based on truth, and the best we can say of Douglas is that he was expedient.

## THE RENOMINATION OF GOV. FENTON.

In the unanimous and enthusiastic renomination of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, the State Convention has simply obeyed the wishes of the Union party of New-York. The primary meetings spoke for the people, and, with few exceptions, instructed their delegates to vote for him. Not one instance do we know of any objection being made in any preliminary meeting, or by any organ of the party. He was named by acclamation of the people, and there has never been a nomination made which gives greater satisfaction. Gov. Fenton had no rivals.

It was well deserved. Reuben E. Fenton is a man fit to be trusted, and for that reason, more than any other, he is again our candidate for Governor. The nomination for a second term is far more than a recognition of his past services. That is always a secondary honor. We nominate him because we need him in the future. In these days we do not change our representatives without just cause, and the renomination of the loyal Governors throughout the North is a sound policy, which is not to be lightly changed. Gov. Fenton is pledged and repledged, not by words alone, but by acts, to the principles which we hold to be imperial necessities of the Republic. No man can doubt him. He was true to the Union during the war, when succeeding Horatio Seymour, he instantly placed New-York at the head of the loyal States; he was true, after the war, when the path of duty was more difficult to tread. So far as New-York has a part in National responsibilities, it is certain that he will continue to use all his influence for the right, and we live in times when the national interests transcend all others. But his administration of purely state affair has shown an integrity and ability which almost as strongly recommend him to office. He has watched over the finances and the credit of the State with unfailing vigilance, and has given every personal and public proof of his fitness for the office he holds.

Gov. Fenton is, for these reasons, a far stronger candidate now than he was in 1864, and is personally much more popular, as he is now much better known. He was elected then as the representative of a principle; the will be relected now as its embodiment. Though his services in Congress had given assurance of signal ability, his name was not then welcomed with the enthusiasm which it now arouses, and which will make it a rallying cry in this campaign

## THE PRESIDENT—CONGRESS—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The persistent efforts of Mr. Beecher to cast blame on the Republican majority of the present Congress as—at least equally with President Johnson—responsible for the grave existing difference between them, impels me, in the interest of truth and justice, to make a statement of facts.

I was one of the many who early apprehended and anxiously deprecated a breach between Congress and the President. Soon after our last State election, and before the assembling of the present Congress, I went, not uninvited, to Washington, expressly to guard against such a difference. Being admitted to an interview with the President, I urged him to call to Washington three of our most eminent and trusted expositors of Northern Anti-Slavery sentiment, and three equally eminent and representative Southern ex-Rebels, and ask them to take up their residence at the White House for a week, a fortnight, so long as they might find necessary, while they by free and friendly conference and discussion should earnestly endeavor to find a common ground whereon the North and the South should be not merely reconciled, but made evermore fraternal and harmonious. I suggested that the President should occasionally, as he could find time, drop in on these conferences and offer such suggestions as he should deem fit—rather as a moderator or common friend, than as a party to the discussion.

A suggestion of names being invited, I proposed those of Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, Gerrit Smith of New-York and Judge R. P. Spaulding of Ohio, as three who seemed to me fair representatives of the anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, while neither specially obnoxious to nor disposed to deal harshly with the South; and I added that I hoped they would be met by men like Gen. Robert E. Lee, Alexander H. Stephens, &c., who would be recognized and heeded by the South as men in whose hands her honor and true interests would be safe. But I added that I had no special desire that these or any particular men should be selected, wishing only that those chosen from either section should be such as to command their people's confidence and support. And I pledged myself to support, to the extent of my power, any adjustment that should thus be matured and agreed upon.

Some two months later, after the meeting of Congress, and when the political sky had become darker, I went again to Washington, on the assurance of a mutual friend that the President desired to see me. The Joint Committee on Reconstruction had then been appointed. At an interview promptly accorded, I urged the President to invite this Committee to the White House, and discuss with them, from evening to evening, as friend with friends, all the phases of the grave problem of Reconstruction, with a fixed resolve to find a basis of agreement if possible. I urged such considerations as occurred to me in favor of the feasibility of such agreement if it were earnestly sought, as I felt sure it would be on the side of Congress. The vast patronage in the President's hands—the reluctance of the majority in Congress to see their friends, supporters and nominees expelled by wholesale from office, and their places supplied by bitter adversaries—the natural anxiety of every party in power to maintain cordial relations with the head of the Government chosen by its votes—these, and a thousand kindred considerations, rendered morally certain an agreement between Congress and the President without a sacrifice of principle on either hand, if the latter should sincerely seek it.

I speak only of what I said and proposed, because I have no permission and no right to speak further. That my suggestions were not followed, nor anything akin to them, the public sadly knows. And the conclusion to which I have been most reluctantly forced is, that the President *did not want* harmony with Congress—that he had already made up his mind to break with the party which had elected him and seek a further lease of power through the favor and support of its implacable enemies.

HORACE GREELEY.

## THADDEUS STEVENS.

The speech of Mr. Stevens at Bedford, Pa., the first he has made in this canvass, has this special importance, that it announces his intention to return in the next Congress to the policy which at the late session he reluctantly sacrificed for the sake of obtaining some practical measures. The main argument he uses is unquestionably able, and in the campaign throughout the country no more compact and forcible logic has proved the President's policy of reconstruction an outrageous assumption of the constitutional powers of Congress. Of Congress he has freely spoken, and admitted its errors, yet, if we sum them all up, the aggregate does not compare in enormity with any one of Mr. Johnson's usurpations. The main issue is between Right and Wrong, Law and Illegality, and Congress, when the lines are fairly drawn, deserves the confidence and support of the people. That superb contempt of meanness in great offices, which Mr. Stevens has much cause to cherish, he has rarely expressed with more force than in this speech, as, for instance, where he speaks of the President as a single apostate, counting Mr. Raymond and his comrades as nothing. We expected no less of Mr. Stevens than that he would renew, at the next session, his bold and radical policy of restoration. He does not give up his principles. The territorial status of the South, the right of confiscation, and impartial suffrage, are the elements of his creed, and he declares that "popular or unpopular, I shall stand by it till I am relieved of the unprofitable labors of earth." Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of this man, whose energies age cannot wither, who combines with an untamable independence of thought and action the tact of a leader, and who has the honesty to differ with his party without repudiating its claims on his services.

## GEN. BAIRD'S REPORT.

We ask no opinions in regard to the New-Orleans massacre—we are satisfied with the facts, and these are now established beyond question. Gen. Baird's official report fixes upon the Rebel authorities the responsibility of the crime with double force. It is the impartial opinion of a man who, so far from siding with the Convention, believed that it had no right to remodel the State Government.

The report convicts Lieut.-Gov. Voorhees and Mayor Monroe of falsehood upon falsehood, and all the apologists for the riots—from *The N. Y. Times* down to the President—of what may be called, to speak mildly, astonishing credulity. Gen. Baird has shown that he could obtain no instructions from Washington, and no replies to his telegrams, while the Rebel authorities had frequent telegraphic communication with the President. The Rebel authorities, since the massacre, have claimed that they were refused military assistance to quell the riot, but Gen. Baird proves that they asked it solely to help the police in breaking up the Convention, and that upon his refusal, Mayor Monroe desired that the troops should be kept out of the way. Up to the morning of the massacre they affected to believe that no disturbance would occur, and deliberately deceived Gen. Baird in regard to what they intended to do. He emphatically declares that the police force was strong enough to have held both the parties in the streets in subjection, and that "*there was no hour during the continuance of the riot, when* PERFECT ORDER *could not have been restored, by a command to the police, from* [illegible]." The troops, he adds, had they been on the spot, could have operated only against the organized rioters of the police.

All of these points, and others of no less importance, the reader can substantiate by the report, and we ask that with this plain record of Rebel crime be compared Andrew Johnson's denunciation of the Convention as the cause of the massacre. His speech at St. Louis shows how boldly even a President can defy the truth when it is arrayed against his political ambition.

## OUR FINANCES.

The liquidated National Debt, less the amount of cash in the Treasury, one year ago, was over $2,757,000,000; it is now but $2,595,683,168. On the 1st of January last, it was $2,749,491,745: so that its reduction during the last eight months has considerably exceeded *One Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars*. There is no parallel to this rapidity of extinction in the history of any Government. At this rate, we could pay off the last dollar within less than fifteen years. And, though the present Congress has made very large reductions in the rates of Internal Taxation, it does not appear that the accruing revenue has thereby been sensibly diminished.

Such being the case, it is deplorable that, because of our deranged, inflated Currency, our Debt should be rapidly going abroad for sale at an average "shave" of twenty-five per cent. While a French or British five per cent., having some years to run, would sell to-day for par or over, our six per cents., principal and interest payable in gold, are rapidly passing out of American into European hands at an average price of about seventy-five cents on the dollar. It is a burning disgrace as well as a National loss that this should go on. And we, in a time of peace and prosperity, are taking our pay mainly in goods that we consume and our children must pay for. This is all very wrong.

We think the Secretary of the Treasury should endeavor to arrest it. He has over Seventy-six Millions of Coin in his vaults, beside Fifty-six Millions of Currency—that is, of his own notes. He might certainly spare Forty if not Fifty Millions of his specie wherewith to buy up, as cheaply as possible, so much of the Public Debt as it would buy for. And this, we are confident, would so put up the price that no more would go abroad, or else those foreigners who insisted on having it would be obliged to give nearly or quite par for it.

Can it be that Mr. McCulloch is indifferent to this steady efflux of our National obligations at a price so scandalously below their true value? We trust not. Yet he seems to be doing nothing to arrest it.

## VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN'S LETTER.

Vice-President Hamlin has resigned his office as Collector of the port of Boston. The following is his letter of resignation:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, August 28, 1866.

TO THE PRESIDENT: One year ago you tendered to me, unsolicited on my part, the position of Collector of Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown. I entered upon the duties of the office, and have endeavored faithfully to discharge the same, and I trust in a manner satisfactory to the public interested therein.

I do not fail to observe the movements and efforts which have been and are now being made to organize a party in the country, consisting almost exclusively of those actively engaged in the late Rebellion, and their allies, who sought other means to cripple and embarrass the Government. These classes of persons, with a small fraction of others, constitute the organization. It proposes to defeat and overthrow the Union-Republican party, and to restore to power, without sufficient guarantees for the future and protection to men who have been loyal, those who sought to destroy the Government.

I gave all the influence I possessed to create and uphold the Union-Republican party during the war, without the aid of which our Government would have been destroyed and the Rebellion a success.

With such a party as has been inaugurated, and for such purposes, I have no sympathy, nor can I acquiesce in its measures by my silence. I therefore tender to you my resignation of the office of Collector of Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown, to take effect from the time when a successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Respectfully yours, H. HAMLIN.

## MR. GREELEY AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Sept. 10, 1866.

The Union men of Poughkeepsie took advantage of the presence of the Hon. Horace Greeley, who came to deliver a lecture before Eastman's College, to open the campaign by giving a serenade this evening. The demonstration, although impromptu, was worthy of the stronghold of Republicanism, and could not fail to be flattering and encouraging to him who is looked to as the champion of true principles and good faith and equal justice in the present contest.

The procession, led by Eastman's Band, formed in the Court-House and marched up Main-st. to the Morgan House, where Mr. Greeley was staying. There was a dense gathering, a display of fireworks and torches. After the band had played several inspiring airs there were loud calls for Mr. Greeley, who came out to a temporary platform erected in front of the Hotel. He was introduced by the Hon. Mark D. Wilber as "the editor of the only true loyal daily of the great metropolis of New-York, who had outlived the times, and who, as a tribune of the people, spoke to hearts that beat responsive to his words. [Prolonged cheers.]

MR. GREELEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Greeley said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: A sailor long tossed on the stormy ocean hails with joy the sight or the signs of land. So we, long struggling against adverse and powerful influences—we who have stood for the cause of universal liberty—rejoice in the assurance that our triumph is certain. [Applause]; that the overthrow of Slavery in America is not merely a formal, a legal or a technical result, but that the spirit and pride of caste, the essence of Slavery that would degrade all men, perish and fade out before the majestic strides of the genius of universal emancipation. [Cheers.] Yes, we feel that not the South only, but the North, has been emancipated by the events of the last five years; that you dare here to-day, everywhere, save in the most infected and malignant Rebel portion of the country, proclaim yourselves the advocates of civil laws and equal rights for all men, and dread neither the bullet of the assassin nor the dagger of the bully. [Cheers.] We have made magnificent progress in America during the last five years. I who have been engaged in this contest for 30 years had never hoped to die in a country where every human inhabitant was free until within the last few years. Let me call your attention, then, to the little that remains to be done, and of the much that has been done, thanks to the valor of our heroic soldiers, and thanks also to the firmness and foresight of your noble statesmen, for the much that has been done in the Cabinet, in Congress, and in the field, your hearts are all witness. You know that thoroughly. Let me speak, then, of what remains yet to do. They say that 11 States are out of the Union, are kept out by Congress, and are waiting to come in, and that it is a most urgent necessity that these States be instantly brought in. Yes, I say it is greatly necessary that these States be brought in. It is still more so that they be brought in right. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] That they be brought in with the loyal side uppermost. To-day it is a peril—to-day it is detrimental to any man in 10 States of this Union to be known as having fought for the Union. The man who stood by the flag of his country until its enemies fell before it—that man to-day is suspected and hunted in a large part of this country. What we demand is that there shall be liberty of speech and liberty of action in every part of this country; that every man may freely avow himself the advocate of universal justice and equal rights for all men and every where, and not be subjected thereby to the treatment which the Mayor and police of New-Orleans inflicted on the friends of liberty and justice in that city a week ago. [Cheers.] We demand that this country shall be a country in every part of which a man, black or white, may stand forth and say: "Yes, I fought for the Union, and I am proud of it." To-day, he dare not do it. To-day, the black soldier who fought for the Union in the South hides away his musket which he paid for by hard service, or buries it in some swamp, for fear the police of the State should come around and take it from him under the Rebel State laws forbidding black men to have arms about them. To-day the colors of the Union are folded up and hidden away until the good time they hope will come when they may shake proudly those colors and say, "Yes, this is my flag. I fought under it, and I love it." [Cheers.] We mean to have that sort of restoration—a restoration the loyal side up; a restoration under which every man who is for the Union may go and speak his sentiments in New-Orleans as freely as a Rebel may come and advocate his views to-day in New-York. [Applause.] Fellow citizens, they say we keep 11 States out of the Union. What do we do? The President has said, you cannot come back until you do this and that, until you agree to abolish Slavery; to repudiate the Rebel debt, because we cannot allow you to make loyal people pay the debts you contracted in trying to break down the Union. You cannot come back until you repudiate the right of Secession. So Mr. Johnson said—rightfully said. I do not criticise this act. He did right as far as he went, but he all the time said to these States, "All I do is contingent on the confirmation of Congress; what I do is preliminary—I do it *pro tem.*—while Congress is not in session. Congress must ratify it." Well, Congress is organized, and comes forward and says all the President has [illegible] well—let that stand. Now, we want a little more. We want [illegible] that a loyal white man, living in New-York, is of equal value and equal consideration in this Government with a Rebel living in South Carolina. We think that but simple justice. That is the least we have a right to ask, that a loyal white man in the North shall be equal to a Rebel white man in the South. [Cheers.] Therefore we say, gentlemen, take your choice. You have 4,000,000 of black people; if you choose to make them men then we have nothing to say. They are entitled to be represented; they are entitled to be counted in the whole population and represented in Congress, but if say these 4,000,000 are mere cattle, that they have no right to any voice in the Government, they shall not vote or have any voice, then we take them at your own estimate. If you do not let them vote, you shall not count them against our whites. That these 4,000,000 of people whom you say have no political rights shall not diminish our political rights. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] If you decide they are not people, but are mere things, then we say they shall not count against our white people and balance us here. That 300,000 white Rebels in South Carolina shall not have as many votes as 600,000 white men in New-York. [Applause]. Now, that is the fundamental condition of the Constitutional amendment. Congress accepts what the President has said, and to it adds an amendment which, as we hold, guarantees [illegible] in the common councils of the nation. Having passed that amendment—the State of Tennessee by her Legislature adopts it, and immediately; thereupon Congress admits her loyal representatives. They come forward and take the oath, and that State is now represented in Congress. Now we say the rest of you can come in the same as Tennessee did. Send loyal men, if you agree to this amendment which [illegible] every State's representation based upon its own political population as determined by itself, and we agree that you shall come back into the Union. No, say the rest, we will not do so. We will come back just as we went out. We went out because we did not choose to stay in; we will come back because we do not choose to stay out. No, we reply, we cannot forget that there has been what Mr. Nasoby calls "a state of unpleasantness" between the North and the South [laughter]. That state of unpleasantness is full of lessons. We do not want to fight that fight over again. We want to settle the whole case now and to settle it forever. [Cheers.] There has a new name been given to the Union Republican party by its enemies; they say it is the Radical party. Very well. Almost all names are first given by enemies. When first in this country some men began to be called Democrats, they thought it a very bad and odious name; but they outlived that feeling and became proud of it. Very well; the word Radical, though fixed by adversaries as a term of opprobrium, I accept. I accept it as a characteristic, significant designation. A Radical is one who goes to the root of the matter. [Cheers.] That is what is meant—one who goes to the root. I want to go to the root of this matter. [Cheers.] I want to have it settled on the basis of everlasting justice, and when it is so settled, I know it will stand forever. Just make everything right now, while we are in the way of it, and while we have the power to do it, and being made right, it will stay right forever. We will never quarrel any more than you quarrel here. If you had one half of your people disfranchised, under foot, not allowed to testify in court, never allowed to sit on juries, regarded as the mere dregs and scum of society, you would have feuds and difficulties. We, in New-York City, had negro riots in 1831, threatening the lives of people and the burning of the city. Just as Charleston had riots, just as Virginia had in 1832. When our institutions are based on injustice, you may always fear seditions, insurrections, tumults, civil war; but when you base them on justice, on equality, everlasting national rights, you will have no civil war, no rebellion. [Cheers.] Now I do not want any more civil war or rebellion in this country. I do not want to see the nation taxed in blood and treasure and sacrifice as it was during the last five years, and because I do not want ever to hear of another civil war or rebellion in this country, I insist we should fix things just right now, and thereby preclude all trouble hereafter. For 30 years I have seen men struggling to find a compromise between right and wrong, but it would not stand. I hope to see the day when the North and South shall fraternize, but it must be on foundations of Justice. I ask the men on the other side, if what Congress proposes is not right? Yes, they acknowledge it is right, but then the South will not do it. Well, cannot we stand it as long as they can? Suppose they are kept out a few years—will they not come to their milk, by-and-by? [Cheers and laughter.] When they find we are determined, will they not accept our terms? We mean to be fair, and just, and honest, for there is nothing so beneficial to all mankind as absolute justice. [Cheers.] Mr. Greeley went on to say he would be ashamed to look a black man in the face who had fought for the country in her hour of peril, if he now denied him that to which the faith of the nation was pledged. He commented on the procession and speeches of President Johnson. The Republican party was said not to have any leader, and therefore it must fail; but it had principles and that was better than leaders. It had convictions by which it was willing to live and die. It was a sublime spectacle to see a great party resigning a million places, if there be so many, and saying to the President you can take our offices, but leave us our principles, we are going to stand by them. The great body of the loyal, patriotic youth of the country was recruiting the party day by day. They recognized those who stood by the country and bore her safely on to triumph. They knew by whom the Government was assailed. They knew by whose strong and loyal arms it was upheld and preserved. Let great men fall away. Let leaders not imagine that because they are gone from us, we are all gone. Let the false-hearted and faint-hearted leave us; ten thousand true young hearts will take their places; and the day is not distant when from the polls of the State of New-York will reverberate the thunders of a great popular verdict, which will declare that the Union shall stand forever, that loyal men shall govern it, and its laws shall be the laws of Equality and Justice to all men forever. [Prolonged applause and three cheers for Greeley.]

## CAN'T GET THE TRIBUNE.

To the Publisher of The New-York Tribune.

SIR: Are you unable to supply the current demand for your paper? The want of it is being felt as a burden. Let me narrate: On Thursday of last week a copy of THE TRIBUNE could not be had at Trenton, N. J., at 10 o'clock p. m., but plenty of other papers. On Friday, between 1 and 2 p. m. I could not procure one in Philadelphia, and consoled myself that I would be able to procure one on the 2 o'clock train for New-York, but I did not fare any better. I could have got at the same time bundles of other papers. On Saturday morning the edition of THE TRIBUNE was exhausted in this city at 8½ o'clock a. m. I have just met my neighbor, who inquired the news. He said he had sent all over Jersey City this morning for a copy of THE TRIBUNE, but could not find one. Not having mine with me, I sent and borrowed a copy. The public would be gratified to know the cause of their inability to procure your paper. Has *The Times* been unable to transfer its readers to the new party, and therefore created a greater demand for THE TRIBUNE than you are at present able to furnish? or is it the fault of the newsmen, who only procure their usual quantity, which is far short of the usual demand.

By the way, I informed my neighbor that Mr. Greeley was out with an article upon Mr. Beecher, which I have not as yet had time to read, but we discussed Mr. Beecher's letter and concluded that he had been captured at Fort Sumter when he delivered the oration upon the raising of the American flag, and had succumbed to the flattery of Southern politicians.

*Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 3, 1866.*

We are happy in informing our friends that we are abundantly able to supply all demands for THE TRIBUNE. The difficulty is that newsmen do not keep up with the increased demand. They increase their orders day by day for THE TRIBUNE, but they do not increase fast enough. There may be dealers whose prejudices so far interfere with their interests, that they are unwilling to supply the demand for our newspaper. In such cases, and indeed in all cases, it is better to notify the carrier or newsdealer in advance that you want THE TRIBUNE regularly, and it will be served. The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is more than 35,000 copies larger than on the 1st of August, and the increase still goes on. This argues well for the triumphant success of the Union cause at the polls.

## THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

The President left Cleveland on Tuesday morning of last week. At Elyria, Oberlin, Norwalk, Monroeville, and Tremont successively, he left the Union, the Constitution, and the flag with 36 stars in the hands of the people. At Detroit he made quite a lengthy speech. The President and suite left Detroit at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, on the Michigan Central Railroad, in a special train of four magnificent saloon-cars, furnished by the Superintendent of the road, R. N. Rice. At Ypsilanti he made a speech kindly leaving the Constitution, the Union, and the flag in the hands of the people. The party reached Chicago at 10½ o'clock on Thursday. The corner stone of the Douglas monument was laid on that day with masonic ceremonies, conducted by the Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The ceremony was very impressive, and was watched with much interest by the people. Gen. Dix delivered an oration, which was listened to with great attention.

During the trip from Chicago to St. Louis, the President and Secretary Seward spoke at Springfield, Alton, and other places, but gave vent to no new ideas. Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut were greeted with great enthusiasm. The party was received at St. Louis by an immense assemblage. The President was welcomed by the Mayor, and honored in an immense procession. In the evening he was serenaded, and acknowledged the compliment in a speech.

The Presidential party left St. Louis on the morning of the 10th. At Terra Haute the party was quite warmly received. A delegation of citizens from Indianapolis here came on board to escort the party to that city. At Indianapolis the President was received with a few groans, some hurrahs, cries for Grant and some rude remarks. The President attempted to make a speech, but his audience were so boisterous with cries of "Grant! Grant! We want nothing to do with traitors, &c., &c., that he was obliged to retire. The excursionists then went to their dinner. Certain of the crowd continued to groan and make other distracting noises. Several disturbances occurred, with lamentable results. Pistol shots were fired, by which one man was wounded in the eye, and another in the knee. According to the best information obtainable, a Marshal on horseback was seen riding along the line of march and evidently giving directions, as the men soon thereafter stretched out their ranks. Persons were observed knocking down with clubs several of the transparencies, one of which bore the inscription—"Johnson, Welcome! The President." The holder of this transparency was thrown down and a shot fired at him. A friend came to his relief and fired at the assailant. At least a dozen or more shots were fired in quick succession. The result is that one man was shot in the heart and several wounded. The President received a few friends, and retired to bed at an early hour. The crowd finally dispersed from before the hotel at about 10 o'clock, at which time the city was quiet. The President addressed about 2,000 people at Indianapolis yesterday. Good order prevailed.

## THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

[illegible]

## REVOLUTION IN CHIRIQUI.

[illegible]

## THE WAR ON THE RIVER PLATTE.

[illegible]

## ALABAMA.

[illegible]

BULL'S HEAD.—[illegible]

## LONDON.

THE FRENCH CITY—POLL LIFE—GOING OUT OF TOWN—ENGLISH COUNTRY-HOUSES—HOW WE LIVE IN THE SEASON—FASHIONABLE SUMMER—HOW WE LIVE THE REST OF EUROPE—REMARK ABROAD.

From Our Own Correspondent. London, Aug. 25, 1866.

The long vacation has fairly set in in London. The Houses of Parliament are in charge of scrub-women and masons. The Crills are in the hands of painters and upholsterers, a certain sign of the disappearance of the Crills themselves. Only the few officials who are left to keep the Government machine going, for mutual amusement, are through great Babylon on their way from the continent, or on errands, to country houses, and to the few dainty little Cockneys who can seem to be happy for more than 10 days at a time away from their beloved home. Dear "metropolis," said Charles Lamb, "we good to look at, but sorrow to live in," and the feeling is confined not to a very considerable number of Englishmen of the literary and professional classes, who have been obliged to live in London, and have sought their way there with some success.

I remember when a youngster spending two days in August with Tom Hood, who then was light of his popularity, at his house in Aneen Corner, the dingiest, quietest nook in the city. If any member of Tom's family or an antiquarian turn of mind should chance to visit the old country it will be well worth his while to pass about round St. Paul's churchyard until he has realized the dwelling-place of the departed embodied elegy. It is a large house, shut out from the meeting contals world by fancy gates, at which stand a pair of Cerberus-like men in one or-coat and, as poor Bantam remarked, acts as Cerbera. I well remember my own sense of wonder when I entered those gates, how my human being came into them during those Hood Autumn days; and my resolve that not even the temptation of meeting Hood and "Pat Pry" should make me feel I had been allured by, should keep me there beyond the time I had promised to stay. I remember the sensation formed in me the impossibility of ever leading life for more than a week out of the sound of Bow Bells. The noise of the city, the bustle of the city, the smell of the city, the spirit of the city. A few years after I was in the city, attracted to hear Tenderness moderating the man-tocsin. He was then in Cornhill, look from Bunhill-row we met in the main. Tich took some twenty miles from the city, and I remember how he was delighted to be able to be purely under the green meadows instead of the enclosure of empty London. I thought him at the time unlike many, or that he had forgotten, or perhaps never saw Wordsworth "that to mean human." Perhaps he had not read the poem, or perhaps he had read it in fact he perhaps had read it but I had allowed my should keep me there beyond the time I had promised to stay. I remember the sensation formed in me the impossibility of ever leading life for more than a week out of the sound of Bow Bells. The noise of the city, the bustle of the city, the smell of the city, the spirit of the city. A few years after I was in the city, attracted to hear Tenderness moderating the man-tocsin. He was then in Cornhill, look from Bunhill-row we met in the main. Tich took some twenty miles from the city, and I remember how he was delighted to be able to be purely under the green meadows instead of the enclosure of empty London. I thought him at the time unlike many, or that he had forgotten, or perhaps never saw Wordsworth "that to mean human."

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Outlandy, the season of life is over, and, in the city, when Breakfast from 9 to 10, the grocer, dropping down from his counting-house, and the clerk, dropping down from his Hillsdale hollow, 20 miles off, to the Cornhill or Bishopsgate street, or the cobbler-mender begins in the morn when the tower of about the parochial church, or visit the middle and the lowest, or just the hollow, who, in the city, is the man who is the man who is the man who

# DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

## A TRIP TO COLORADO.

XI.—CROSSING THE [illegible]—CAMP IN THE MIDDLE PARK, June 29, 1866.

Our plans for the mountain journey had been fixed before leaving Denver, and we adhered to them in spite of warnings and persuasions. Mr. Byers is an accomplished mountaineer, to whom much of the ground is familiar, and I preferred taking his advice to that of others who spoke from hearsay rather than experience. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to cross Berthoud Pass, many persons asserted: the hardships of Col. Babcock's party, a fortnight ago, were constantly cited, and the specters of risk and danger, which those who stay at home delight to evoke for those who travel, accompanied us up to the very moment of starting.

At Empire, however, the people contented themselves with predicting that we could not get over the pass in a day—and, indeed, there seemed a strong probability that they were right. White set out at day-break to corral the horses and mules: we also rose early, washed our faces in the frosty air, in the midst of a panorama of rose-tinted Alps, took an early "square" breakfast, and tied our equipments in comfortable parcels for packing. But the animals, well suspecting what was before them, refused to be corralled. First one assistant, then another, was dispatched, until five persons were busy, and nine o'clock had arrived, before there was any prospect of our departure. In the mean time, the landlord produced a boiled ham, and a tin-kettle full of hot biscuit, which we put into a coffee-bag. "They might ha' been sadder," said he, speaking of the biscuit; "they pack better when they're sad."

Gen. Pierce had set out on his return to Denver, taking with him our "biled shirts and store clothes." We were attired in flannel, and becomingly rough, each with the handle of a tin cup hooked into the button-hole of his coat, his trowsers tucked into huge riding boots, spur on heel and buckskin gloves on hand. By this time White had arrived with the animals—two cute little pack mules, a lean dun mare for myself and a large brown mule for Mr. Beard. The other gentlemen had their own beasts. The packing, strapping and other final preparations were done hastily, and by 10 o'clock we were in the saddle. "You'll camp on this side of the pass to-night," said Judge Cowles; and so we rode out of Empire.

I wish we had a word in the English language corresponding to the German "*reiselust*"—because that word, and none other, expresses the feeling with which one sets out on a journey, in the pure upper air of a mountain region. The blood circulates with nimble alacrity; the lungs expand with a tingling sense of delight; all sights and sounds of nature have a character of cheer and encouragement; life is a most agreeable condition, and one's fellow-men are good fellows, every one of them.

It was a superb day. The wind blew down from the snow-fields, tempering the heat of a dazzling sun in a cloudless sky. The village behind us showed between groups of tall, dark fir-trees; the creek, dammed for a stamp-mill, spread out a bright lake in the lap of the valley, and southward the sharp summit of Montgomery Peak rose high above all the surrounding mountains. We had still a good wagon road, with rough bridges across the torrents which came down from every rocky glen. The pack-mules maliciously strayed hither and thither, shaking out of balance their hastily-arranged loads, and sometimes even hiding behind the trees in the hope of escaping their destiny.

The valley gradually narrowed, and we entered a defile far grander than anything I had yet seen in the Rocky Mountains. On either side enormous masses of dark-red rock towered over our heads to the hight of fifteen hundred feet, so torn and split into colossal towers, walls and buttresses, that every minute presented a new combination of forms. The bed of the glen was filled with huge fragments, tumbled from above. Even here, high up on almost inaccessible points, the prospectors had left their traces, lured by the indications of ore in cliffs above, to which they dare not climb. Our necks ached with gazing at the sharp sky-piercing summits, in the hope of detecting mountain sheep; but none were to be seen.

We forded the South Clear, which, swollen by the [illegible] snows, reached to the horses' bellies, and was [illegible] that they could scarcely keep their footing. The road then entered a forest of fir and pine, over the tops of which we now and then caught the glimmer of snowy summits. But the new and beautiful Flora of the mountains kept my gaze to the earth. Both new flowers and new varieties of familiar families made their appearance. A lovely species of the columbine (*aquilegia*), large and white, the horns and external petals of a pale violet, would be a great ornament to our gardens. There were also several handsome varieties of sedum and saxifrage, the flame-colored euchroma, and an unknown spicy flower of the purest turquoise blue. The *mahonia*, here called the "Oregon grape," is very abundant in the forests. I have found it in all parts of the mountains [illegible] visited.

Beyond the rocky gorge which I have described, the valley opens [illegible], revealing its head, inclosed by a semi-circular sweep of the snowy range. As this is one of the points suggested for the passage of the Rocky mountains by the Pacific Railroad, we took careful note of its conformation, and the facilities offered for overcoming the altitude of the range. The average fall of Clear Creek, from the base of the dividing ridge to the Plains near Denver, is about 100 feet per mile, and there is no difficulty in building a road through that part of the valley which I traversed. On reaching the head of the valley, three passes offer themselves. The first is the famous Berthoud Pass, on the right, offering a way into the Middle Park through a depression in the main chain. Five miles further, is the Vasquez Pass, also on the right hand. This, however, is rather a *trail*, over the crest of the mountain, than a *pass*. Some four or five miles further, at the very head of the valley, is a new pass, recently discovered by Mr. Jones, who is at present engaged in constructing a wagon road over it into the Park. Both the latter passes are higher than the Berthoud, but the new one is said to offer the easiest approaches. It has not yet been surveyed, and may prove the most favorable for a railroad.

At the foot of the Berthoud Pass, we had already risen more than 9,000 feet above the sea, leaving about 2,000 feet still to be surmounted. We were eight miles from Empire, and three from the summit. Our pack-mules were forced, with great difficulty, to leave the wagon-road, and take the narrow trail which struck directly up the steep flank of the mountain. It was, indeed, a terrible pull which awaited them. We had not made a hundred yards before our horses stopped, almost gasping for breath. I could feel the heart of my lean mare, knocking rapidly against her ribs. A few little knobs or projections from the line of descent favored the poor beasts for awhile, but it was not long before these ceased, and the terrific slant of the mountain presented itself unrelieved, to be overcome. The trail was a mere mark in the gravelly soil, where a stone loosed by the foot would find no rest until it reached the level of the valley. The angle of descent was in some places not less than 50°. Here there were few trees, and the valley yawned under us like an enormous green basin, with a jagged white border.

From this point I overlooked the course of Clear Creek from its very source. The main valley seemed to be formed out of four or five small ones, radiating down from between the buttresses of the main chain. It appeared to be doubtful whether a railroad could obtain a sufficient return curve to overcome the first precipitous part of the Berthoud Pass without running up to the head of the valley on the opposite side—in which case, each of these lateral valleys, or rather glens, would be an obstacle still—judging merely by the eye—the difficulty did not seem to be much greater than in the case of the Pennsylvania Central, or the Baltimore and Ohio roads. What lay beyond the angle of the mountain we were climbing I could not see: but there is certainly valley enough above the foot of the Berthoud Pass to effect a rise of 1,000 feet, which (with a tunnel three miles in length, cutting off 1,500 feet of elevation), is all that would be necessary.

Mr. Beard and myself were so moved by the breathless toil of our animals that we dismounted at a safe place, and walked. In five minutes we were in a worse condition than the horses; our knees tottered; our bodies were drenched with sweat, our eyes dim, heads giddy, and lungs utterly collapsed. At every tenth step we were obliged to pause in order to breathe, and after not more than three hundred steps I defied the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and mounted again. I am no light weight, and therefore it was Cruelty to Man (which is worse) to carry one's self up such a steep. I think we must have climbed in this style for a mile and a half; it seemed interminable. Then the angle of ascent fell off very greatly; the fir forest grew thick around us, shutting off the view of valley and mountains, and heaps of rotten snow began to appear in shady places. [illegible] we now rode over moist earth, between dripping, crumbling walls of snow. Another quarter of an hour, and the steeps fell back in front, leaving a lovely Alpine meadow, dotted with clumps of pine, the vivid green of its turf sprinkled with snowy star-flowers, and a brook of icy crystal winding through it.

I was delighted when Mr. Byers gave the word to unsaddle. It was barely three-quarters of a mile, he said, to the summit of the Pass: whether we could cross was still a doubtful matter: and before attempting it both beasts and men must be fed. The former were turned loose to graze at will, with their long lariats dragging after them: the latter unhooked the cups from their button-holes, opened the coffee-bags, cut the ham with hunting knives and partook of the biscuits which were not sufficiently "sad." The water of the brook was so intensely cold that it almost made one scream. Yet immediately out of and through it grew clusters of a flower so purely beautiful that we all cried out with admiration on discovering it. Out of a ring of broadly ovate leaves (under the water) rose a straight stem, twelve to fifteen inches in hight, crowned at the top with a cluster of dark crimson-velvet flowers, about the size and with the rich mealy bloom of the polyanthus. It is called, here, the "Alpine primrose," but I know of neither cowslip nor primrose that will compare with it. The odor is very peculiar, resembling that of Russia leather. Here is a treasure for our florists!

While we took our lunch and rested our bones Mr. Byers and White discussed the passage of the mountains. Directly in front of us a depression in the fir-clad ridge indicated the summit of the pass, on either side of which bald, snowy peaks rose considerably above the timber line. White had crossed the range last week, with a drove of 22 Government horses; but he had gone considerably to the northward of the pass, in order to avoid the snows. It was a question whether we should try to reopen the old trail, or follow his example and climb the frightful-looking steep on our right to a point beyond the timber. Being a green hand, I said nothing, but I felt relieved when the pass was selected, for the snows had been melting very rapidly, and I was convinced that we could falsify the predictions of our friends.

The horses were saddled, the mules repacked, and we set out upon the uncertain adventure. There was snow all around us; some drifts, even, lay on the meadow; and, even where it had melted, the soil was such an elastic, treacherous bog that we did not venture to ride. On all sides rills came rushing down, uprooted trees barred the way, or pools of black mud had collected. It was impossible to follow the trail, although we could trace it by the marks of the shovels. Slowly, in single file, stopping every two minutes to lean upon our horses' necks and gasp for breath, spattered with mud and wet with snow-water, we climbed through the forest, taking heart from the knowledge that this was our last hard pull. The trees rapidly grew thinner, the roaring rills became noiseless threads of water, the snow-drifts overlapped each other and must be waded, and then—the steep suddenly flattened and a keen wind blew over the summit of the Pass.

It is a sharp crest, with not ten yards between the opposite declivities. Here there was an open space, covered with bunch grass among the fields of snow. We were just at the limit of timber, a little more than 11,000 feet above the sea-level. No general panorama of the range is visible, but there are inclosed views to the east and west. Behind us, a sweep of bleak, frosty summits, too near (apparently), too hard and sharp to be beautiful. Before us, far away over the deeps of endless dark green forest, a grand Alpine range,

> "lifting there
> A thousand shadow-pencilled valleys
> And snowy dells in a golden air."

Still further, 30 or 40 miles behind it, arose two great snowy pyramids, evidently beyond the North Park, and not inferior in hight to Mont Blanc. This view was superior, in all the elements of sublimity, to anything I had seen since entering the mountains. In the center of the bare spot where we gathered grew a ranunculus, a blossom of which I transferred to my note-book.

Beyond us, on the Pacific slope, we could see nothing but a waste of snow. Our two mountaineers, therefore, determined to make a preliminary exploration. Plunging into the drifts, wherein they sank to their thighs at nearly every step, they disappeared from sight, while we discussed the chances of reaching the Park before night. It was now 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the distance somewhere between 12 and 15 miles, and unknown hardships and perils on the way—by no means an encouraging prospect! In half an hour Mr. Byers and White made their appearance, very much fagged and not particularly cheerful. The former simply said: "We'll try it!" and took his horse's bridle. We followed, keeping the pack-mules near the centre of the line, and commenced the descent.

The snow, we soon found, is of very irregular texture. After walking three or four steps on the surface, we would suddenly plunge into a loose, melting mass, men and horses floundering together. It was necessary to lead by a long rein, to avoid the leaps and struggles of the latter. Where the descent was steep, I frequently found myself buried nearly to the hips and thrown upon my face, with the horse's head resting on my back. Now and then a rock, a log, or the top of a sharp knoll offered us a resting-place, and the chance of shaking off the snow, the penetrative cold of which pierced to one's very marrow. In one place there was a gulf of snow, overhanging an arrowy torrent. I cleared it with a leap, and [illegible] leap, to as my mare prepared to follow. For a moment she hung by her hind feet, but a strong pull on the bridle brought her out of the danger. The dry, horny branches of the firs were also to be avoided: they both stabbed and tore, and in our headlong plunges it was not easy to keep out of their way. After nearly a mile of this travel, when strength, hope and courage were on the point of giving out, the drifts diminished and we could now and then walk in a bog of black mud, which was a pleasant relief. A little further, and Mr. Byers announced that the trail was found, although not yet practicable; we must still break our own way.

Our faces were smarting and our throats were parched, yet the snow-water, which set our teeth on edge with its coldness, did not seem to quench thirst in the least. We were soon enabled, however, to mount, and throw the burden of fatigue on the horses. After a short but very steep descent, the path was barred by an impetuous torrent, which was crossed at one point by a frail arch of snow left from a drift. White boldly walked over, leading his horse after him; but no one else dared to follow. After a little search we found a fordable place, and crossed, with the water foaming up to our saddles. There was yet another branch of the same river before us, and this proved to be both deeper and swifter. Mr. Beard's mule tottered and gave way, but regained his footing just on the brink of a rapid, and with a little care we all got safely over.

We were now able to follow the trail, except where it led into boggy holes, where the horses frequently sank to their bellies. On account of the fallen timber, it was a work of considerable difficulty to get around these holes. An interminable forest surrounded us. During the first four or five miles, we had an occasional glimpse of open green meadows on our right, and spurs of the snowy range towering beyond; afterwards, nothing but a dark wilderness of pines, firs and aspens. The descent was very gradual—so much so, that after traveling for three hours, we were still in the midst of snow-drifts. My boots were completely sodden and my feet and legs soon became so icy-cold that I was forced to walk a good part of the way, although the exercise seemed to rack every joint in the body. Mile after mile, and hour after hour passed by, and still the same gloomy, dreary forest—still snow, mud-holes and fallen logs. We had forced the Berthoud Pass, and expected to camp in the Park—which was cause for congratulation—but how devoutly we longed for the valley to open!

A break in the wood showed us the evening shadows high on the opposite mountain. The air was already damp and chill, and the open, level portion of the Park was yet two miles distant. All at once the trail entered a meadow of deep grass—two acres in extent—and our leader dismounted under a clump of trees. Mr. Beard and myself rolled out of our saddles, ungirthed, turned the animals loose, and then threw ourselves down before the fire (which had been immediately kindled), too fatigued to be very conscious of rest. It was very fortunate that Mr. Sumner has a talent for cooking; had the meal depended on either of us, I fear it would have been of the "square" order. A pot of coffee—hot, black and strong—soon circulated among us, a veritable lubricating oil to stiff joints and an anodyne to bruised muscles.

There were no songs and stories around the camp-fire. Each one made haste to find a portion of the earth's surface as little lumpy as possible, and dispose his blankets with a view to warmth and comfort. The artist and I united our stock of bedding, and I added a mattress of firboughs, but we had little comfort during the night. The musketoes were plentiful, the noises of the animals disturbed us, and toward morning it became wretchedly cold. The meadow was flooded with splendid moonlight, and whenever I opened my eyes on the mysterious mazes of light and gloom in the depth of the forest, I became excited and restless. It seemed a long while until the chilly dawn arrived; but then the last nap I took, while somebody else was kindling the fire, refreshed me more than all the broken sleep of the night. B. T.

## SCIENCE.

SHALE OIL.—The manufacture of coal and shale oils in England is just now extending very rapidly. More than a hundred retorts for distilling coal and shale have lately been set to work in North Staffordshire alone. All the old oil works in Flintshire are now in full operation, and large works are being erected in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and several parts of Scotland. The artificially-distilled mineral oils are, therefore, likely to fall in price by and by. There seems to be an abundance of material, other than coal, capable of yielding them, and especially north of the Tweed. For example, Mr. St. John V. Day of Glasgow has lately examined the Rankinstone and other Fifeshire shales, and reports that they will nearly all produce about thirty gallons of paraffine oil and twelve gallons of ammoniacal liquor per ton.

"DIVINATION" FOR OIL.—At a recent meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art a gentleman interested in oil wells in Western Virginia said that there are men who make a business of finding oil by divination, and who find plenty of men who pay them fees. This statement gave rise to some discussion about finding water. It was said that deer and some other animals will dig for water, and that in very hot weather the evaporation from the ground is perceptible in a tremulous appearance of the air, like that from stoves. It was also said that, in excessively dry weather, air taken close to the surface of the ground and exposed to refrigeration might yield more or less water, according to the moisture it had just taken from the ground, and the quantity of moisture might depend on veins of water under the surface at some depth. In the same way, it was suggested, a trace of oil vapor might be found in the air when oil is near the surface.

A CASE OF TOOLS 500 YEARS OLD.—A caldron containing a large assortment of antique armor and armorer's tools was accidently discovered in the Carlinwark Loch, Castle Douglas, a short time ago. It is of brass and of great weight. From it more than two fishing baskets were filled with spear and sword points, axes, hammers, horsebits, pieces of chain and plate armor and a lot of armorer's tools, the whole weighing several hundred weight. The caldron itself is about 2½ feet diameter at the mouth, and will contain about thirty gallons. It is built of pieces of brass beautifully fastened together with small rivets, and patched in a great many places with the same neatness, thus offering an antique original of boilermaker's work. It is matter of history that Edward I., when in possession of Galloway, had a camp in the Fir Island, and the remains of a camp have been found in it. When the party evacuated the island they may, to prevent the Gallovidians getting any metal into their possession, have rowed it out into the loch and sunk it where it was found.

NET RESULTS OF THE TRICHINE EPIDEMIC IN GERMANY.—Delpech and Rynal, French, who were charged with a commission to study Trichinosis throughout Germany, have presented a report of their investigations at Huy (Belgium), Hanover, Madgeburg, Berlin, Halle, Dresden, Leipsic, and Mayence. They solicited and obtained the coöperation of most of the eminent German physicians, who had made the disease in question their special study. The chief practical facts ascertained are as follows: The epidemic has almost disappeared. The sickness was very great, but the *mortality* very slight everywhere, except at Hedersleben. This was a town of some 2,000 inhabitants, in Prussian Saxony. Within three weeks after eating of the diseased pork, there were 300 cases, with 40 deaths. At the autopsies numerous "parent Trichinæ" were found in the intestinal mucous membrane, the bulk of the animals being in the intra-muscular structures. The immediate cause of death seemed to be paralysis of the inspiratory muscles—the most alarming symptoms, beside the loss of motion, being profuse sweating, persistent wakefulness, small and quick pulse, and severe abdominal pains. Another epidemic occurred at Zittau in Saxony, and Görlitz in Saxony, where 80 sickened, and a few died. All over Germany the disease has become so dreaded that means are everywhere being organized for an effectual microscopic examination of the pork before delivery for sale. At Zwickau, Seltendorf, and Sommerfeld, there were 88 patients, but all survived. In every case the disease was caused by eating imperfectly cooked pork, containing Trichina. In Hanover, in 21 months, out of 25,000 pigs, 11 were found full of Trichinæ; 16 out of 14,000 in Brunswick, and four out of seven hundred in Blakenburg. Post mortem examinations have shown, among persons who died of other diseases, numerous cases of old trichinosis, cured by the encystment of the parasites. In places where the complaint prevails the rats which infest slaughter-houses are found to have it. Since their return to France MM. Delpech and Rynal have examined many of these animals, as well as pigs, without finding Trichinæ. In Germany many of the peasantry eat hogs' flesh about raw, or only smoked. The most timid may securely eat the heart, kidney, liver, brains and fat of pigs, as these parts are never affected. The authors of this report attribute the spread of this disease among pigs to the fact that they are foul feeders, and will eat any offal, such as the dead bodies of rats and other animals, which are now known to be liable to Trichinosis. They advise all experimenters never to cast away Trichinized flesh, but to burn it as soon as their examination is completed; for a fragment of it carelessly exposed might be eaten by a rat, the rat devoured by a pig, and this last become the cause of fatal accidents. They likewise advise farmers to avoid feeding their pigs offal flesh without first boiling it, and never to leave human or other excrements where pigs can go.

COMMANDING EVENT IN ELECTRICAL SCIENCE.—THE PRODUCTION OF LIGHT AND HEAT EXCEEDING OUR SUN.—During twenty-five years, until recently, it was a usual form of expression, whenever the announcement of any new discovery in physics was made, which approximated the perception of a law, to say, "We are on the eve of great discoveries." It appears at length, that the morning predicted to succeed that oft-repeated "eve" has dawned; what constitutes this "break of day" in the scientific realm is a magneto-electric engine, whose radiations of light and heat *exceed* those of our sun. These effects, which vastly exceed (we write with literal exactness) whatever had been imagined in electricity to be possible, have ensued upon a combination, or rather peculiar adjustment of the electric coil and the magnet. The apparatus is therefore a magneto-electric engine. Yet wonderful as these effects are the principle is not difficult to understand. An armature wound round with wire is made to revolve in front of a large permanent magnet by a steam-engine. The currents of electricity thus induced in the insulated wire are carried around a very large electro-magnet, which is thereby excited to a very high degree. Again, in front of this electro-magnet, a second covered armature is rotated; and the electric current thus generated is carried around a third electro-magnet. It is from a rotating armature in front of the third magnet that the electric current ultimately used for these wonderful heating and lighting effects, is produced. The application of the principle, therefore, is so, that with each repetition of the electro-magnet there is an enormous increase of the light and heat radiating power up to an inconceivable degree. At each passage round the electro-magnet and inductor in the rotating armature the electric current becomes magnified to a most extraordinary degree, until ultimately it is powerful enough to melt thick iron bars in a minute. The light and heat so produced are described as *greatly surpassing that of the sun itself*. But this is apparently capable of being carried forward to an unlimited extent. This light will darken the ordinary sensitized paper as much in twenty seconds as the sun will in one minute. We can now refer to but a single one of the many applications of this supreme achievement. To spectrum analyses it offers a means of experimental research hitherto unsuspected, for as it will produce a degree of heat far beyond the highest hitherto attained, by fusing other substances therein, and examining them with the spectroscope, it may be determined whether the difference between the spectra of this light and that of the sun is due to the presence of substance unknown to human research, or to that of an inconceivably high temperature. It may be believed that so commanding an event in the progress of human research and discovery has not occurred in many years. It is the great and unexpectedly attained desideratum for the fusion and vaporization of metallic and other forms of matter, hitherto unyielding. The diamond and ruby may at once yield to so *intense* and speedily acting a heat, and thus give us a clue to the mystery of the origin of the former. Towns and villages may be illuminated from a single center of radiation.

MISTAKEN SCIENCE.—It has been reported that—

> "Wm. Crooks, F. R. S., has conducted a series of experiments with special reference to *rinderpest*, from which he and others have concluded that the active principle—the *virus*—of the cattle plague, as well as of cholera and similar infections, consists in extremely minute living organisms, having the power of locomotion and propagation. The analogous facts that are now known respecting the vegetative character of the yeast fermentation, &c.
>
> "The truth of this hypothesis, as well as the exact nature of carbolic acid as a preventative are not established, &c."

In regard to the several points of the above paragraph, we are reluctant to specify. Mr. Crooks does not mention the conclusion of any "others" at all; nor, 2, does he mention *his* conclusion that the "virus of the cattle plague" consists of extremely minute living organisms. 3. He does not mention in connection therewith "cholera and other infections." 4. There are no "analogous facts between rinderpest and the vegetative character of yeast fermentation." The facts, correctly apprehended, are: Mr. Crooks theoretically *suggested* that "the virus of cattle plague is a body similar to vaccine lymph and consists of germinal matter or living cells," and he expressly explains: "By living cells is *not* meant living in the sense in which an animal, or even a low form of Infusoria lives," &c. He never says anything of the "power of locomotion" in connection with his theory. Of course we know Mr. Crooks's "theory," as he himself calls it, is untenable. "Germinal matter" is a term expressive of a *theory* of the nature of certain form of substances used by Dr. Beale and adopted by Mr. Crooks. There are also several other errors which we will specify, but have not time to confront with the exact truth of the case. Again, "the exact nature of the carbolic acid as a preservative" is not yet established. This, however, happens to be the very thing Mr. Crooks's experiments *did* establish, and that not incidentally, but for the especial purpose of finding and establishing precisely that fact. He says:

> "II. It became now a matter of considerable interest to ascertain *in what way carbolic acid* acted in arresting decomposition, and the following experiments were made with the object of clearing up this point."

And, numerous experiments were made, to determine not not precisely this point, but also its chemical action; its action on animalculae; its action on larger insects, flies, maggots, &c. In fact, we know of nothing so completely "established" by experiment, as the very thing the writer above says is not yet established; so that all that he assumes as facts are simply errors contrary to our actual knowledge, while precisely that thing, he says is not yet established, was the thing itself we know as a fact. Inasmuch as it is now questioned, by those who have made a special study of ozone for 10 years past (Berigny and others), whether ozone really exists in the atmosphere at all, unless artificially generated, it is certainly going a very long way beyond our knowledge to say that ozone is "the active oxydizing principle of the atmosphere." Mr. Crooks tells us that sulphurous acid gas acts as a deodorizer, and he shows us by experiment that disinfection is not a process of oxydation. Sulphurous acid gas, he ascertained, has a deodorizing action; while the substance that was found the most perfect of all disinfectants, namely carbolic acid, he showed by a variety of experiments neither "retarded nor accelerated oxydation."

## FINE ARTS.

In striking contrast to the excellence of these English engravings is the very poor production, "Pic-Nic; or the 4th of July," engraved by Messrs. John Rogers and John Halpin, assisted by Samuel Hollyer, after a picture by Mrs. Lilly Martin Spencer. Mrs. Spencer has a certain talent which we have always recognized, but she is almost always vulgar, and was never more so, we think, than in this very disagreeable picture, of which the chief interest consists in the discomfiture of a fat man who has fallen to the ground, by the breaking of the rope of a swing, amid the jeers of his well-bred companions. Lest we should not be satisfied with this delicate stroke of humor, we are kindly furnished with two episodes to fall back upon. One is the vexation of a portly lady over whose dress an inattentive servant is pouring champagne; the other, a pair of lovers whose cooing and billing is rudely interrupted by a boy who discharges a pistol at their ears. Such being the character of the composition, it is sufficient to say that the engraving is quite on a par with it. It is of the poorest description; yet we are told that it consumed four years to produce it, and that Mr. Hollyer kindly consented to come from England expressly to finish this plate in the highest style of the art. Add that the publishers actually offer "Proofs on India paper of this" precious production, of which they promise to issue only a limited number, a promise which we hope the limited demand of the public will give them no temptation to break.

Messrs. Goupil and Schaus have lately received several new engravings after eminent English artists, to which we call our readers' attention. Two companion prints after A. Solomon—"Waiting for the Verdict," and "After the Verdict," are very good specimens of the dramatic school; they bear the same relation to nature as written descriptions of such scenes by a Bulwer or Miss Braddon would do; the characters are "stock" characters, and their attitudes and gestures are in accordance with the instruction to be found in all respectable manuals of elocution. Pictures such as these belong to the theatrical school, and will be produced just so long as there is an immense number of people who prefer a theatrical or sentimental treatment of a subject to a natural and manly treatment. Another engraving is after Faed, "Conquered but not Subdued." It represents a baddish boy who has had his ears boxed, and been put in the corner, to come to his senses at his leisure. He is a homely chap, and his face is like a book where we may read impotent anger with his excellent mother, and a strong desire to finish his supper, from which, as the spoon in his hand betrays, he has been untimely snatched. He hates the notion of giving in, but he yearns for his supper, which he can only get by surrender. Meanwhile, his imperturbable wise mother pursues her work as if she had entirely forgotten his existence, though it is evident that she is quietly waiting for what she knows must soon come. She is a good, wise, loving mother with a backbone that will prove an inestimable blessing to the ugly-faced boy in the chimney corner, and prevent his being the nomixed nuisance to his family that his physiognomy has plainly intended him for. The other children are as pleased as children usually are at the discomfiture of their brothers and sisters. The naughty boy at the left is well balanced by his younger brother at the extreme right, who has no other way of showing his sympathy for poor Jim, and his own rebellious feeling toward "Ma," than by hectoring the miserable unoffending Skye terrier and forcing him to show a whining repentance for faults he never committed. Landseer's "A Piper and a Pair of Nutcrackers" is now some months old and has reached that stage of popularity indicated by coarse photographs of it, being exposed for sale in Nassau-st.; but it will long continue to please. It is a very simple subject; nothing more than two squirrels husking filberts, side by side, on the branch of a tree, while, opposite them, a robin pipes his cheerful song. A picture to delight the children, but a little exaggerated in its softness and prettiness for us gray-beards. How long the engraving for Holman Hunt's "Claudio and Isabella" has been published we do not know, but it is only within a few weeks that we have seen it at Goupil's. It represents the awful scene in "Measure for Measure" where a brother is urging his sister to save his life at the price of her honor. The artist has been more successful with Claudio than with Isabella, and this was to be expected. It must be easier to represent the positive meanness and cowardice which has possessed itself of Claudio's body like a poison infiltrating itself through all his blood, making him afraid to meet those "eyes not down dropt, nor over bright, but fed with the clear pointed flame of chastity," but turning away his face written all over with horror at the prospect of death, while he toys idly with the fetters round his foot; easier to paint this than to do justice to the negative calmness and inflexible purity of the sister who stands upright before him, and places both palms against the breast that harbors his feeble heart. Hunt can render delicate shades of facial expression, as he showed in his "Finding of Christ in the Temple;" but he has failed as signally to do so in the case of Isabella as he did in that of Christ in the much more widely known "Light of the World." Three prints, after Millais's, have been lately published: "The Black Brunswicker," "My First Sermon," and "Ophelia." "The Black Brunswicker" was, naturally, never very much sought for here, as the subject was understood by few, and even then it was seen to be only a diluted variation of the theme of the "Huguenot Lovers," diluted and less noble. The Black Brunswickers were a band of young Prussians who adopted a black uniform with the badge of a skull and cross-bones upon their helmets, and took a solemn oath to avenge the death of their leader, the Duke of Brunswick, who fell at Ligny, if it cost the life of every man of them. In Millais's picture we see one of these young men taking leave of his mistress before setting out. His figure is noble, and the manly beauty of his face is made grand with the light of sacrifice to duty. She turns upon him with a passionate cry of entreaty, and holds the door with her hand. But he will not be stayed, and she sees that there is no appeal. This is not the place to discuss the merits of Millais's two renderings of the same general idea, but it is plain that the moral interest is greater in a sacrifice made for religion than in one made merely for military honor. Beside, death is almost certain to follow the refusal of the Huguenot to forsake his cause; while bravery or fortune may bring the Black Brunswicker back to his mistress. The lady's face in this picture is far inferior to that of the Huguenot girl; there is as little beauty as expression, while in that there is a high degree of each. On the other hand, the action of the figures in the earlier picture (if the Black Brunswicker *be* the earlier) is much more natural than that of the Huguenots, which has always seemed to us affected and strained. But too great praise cannot be given to the detail of the Black Brunswicker, which reproduces with real truth the dress and the furniture of the early part of the century. The lady's dress is beautifully painted, and the engraving does the original full justice; 'tis a pity that the face is not worthy the subject, but the young soldier's face is very satisfying. "My First Sermon" is a pretty picture, but hardly more. There is not enough of it to justify engraving in such an expensive way. The "Ophelia," however, is every way a most striking work, and the engraving of it is one of the masterpieces of late English achievement. This is one of Millais's finest pictures, one that made his fame European. He has never, perhaps, gone beyond it, either in technical execution or in fidelity to character. Of course, much of the beauty of the flower-painting—the wild roses at the right, and the flowers that are scattered over the water as the poor wretch is pulled from her melodious lays to muddy death—is lost in the black and white of the engraving; but it would surprise those who pretend, or who have been taught to think, that all the merit of Pre-Raphaelite work consists in delicacy of finish—to see how little this picture suffers from the withdrawal of the charm. Apart from the beauty of the landscape and the fullness of its truth to nature, the face and action of the drowning Ophelia really make the picture. She sinks slowly into the muddy ooze, her white, pearl sown garments swelled slightly upward by the water, or dimly seen a shimmering splendor below the surface of the pool, and carols her snatches of song with utter unconsciousness of her fate, her uplifted hands seeming to be still busy twining her flowers.

## LITERATURE.

The American News Company has in press a novel by Mr. Henry Morford, entitled "Utterly Wrecked."

Dr. Russell, the well-known correspondent of *The Times*, enters the ranks of novelists with a work entitled "Dr. Brady."

The 15th edition of Ewbank's Hydraulics is entirely exhausted. A new edition will soon be published by Messrs. Scribner & Co.

Harper & Brothers announce a novel by Col. George Ward Nichols, author of "The Story of the Great March."

Mr. W. Aldis Wright, M. A., the Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge, had lately found among the College MSS. a curious and touching little poem on the death of Archbishop Scrope, who was beheaded on June 8, 1405.

D. Appleton & Co. announce a reprint of an English work entitled "After the Storm, or Jonathan and his Neighbors," by J. E. Hilary Skinner; and "Cinderella," and "Puss in Boots," illustrated by Doré.

The Rev. C. C. Adams, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, has in preparation "The Journal of the Life and Labors of John J. Audubon," compiled from voluminous manuscripts left by the naturalist, and supplemented by the aid of Mrs. Audubon.

Carleton will soon publish "Mount Calvary, or Meditation in Sacred Places," by the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith; and "Helen Courtenay's Promise," a novel, by Mrs. Caroline H. Glover of Charleston, S. C., author of "Vernon Grove."

The New-York Fall trade sale opened on Thursday, the 6th inst., at the auction rooms of Messrs. Leavitt & Strebeigh. Books are freely taken, but the prices do not rule high. There is every prospect of an extensive commerce in literary wares this Winter.

*The London Athenæum* states that Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne's last volume, "Poems and Ballads," which has received from the press a nearly unanimous condemnation, has been withdrawn from circulation by Messrs. Moxon & Co. *The Reader*, however, announces that the book will reappear under the auspices of other publishers.

Charles Scribner & Co. will publish in the course of the present month "The Constitutional Convention: Its History, Powers, and Modes of Proceeding, etc. By John A. Jameson of the Superior Court of Chicago, Illinois." The work has received the commendations of Mr. Bancroft, Professor T. W. Dwight, Dr. Francis Lieber, and other distinguished scholars.

The Rev. J. Rawson Lumby, M. A., has undertaken to edit for the Early English Text Society a collection of Poems on Manners and Morals, in the Scotch dialect of about 1500 A. D., from the same MSS. from which the *Lancelot du Lac* was edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat. The last named gentleman has written the essay on the metre of Chaucer, which is to be substituted for Tyrrwhit's in Mr. R. Morris's forthcoming edition of Chaucer, the sixth volume of which is now nearly ready.

The Tenth Congress of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science (with which is united the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law) will be held in Manchester from the 3d to the 10th of October, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury. The question of International Copyright is to be discussed, in its application to books, dramatic and musical compositions, the reproduction of works of art by engraving, photography, or otherwise, and the designs of manufacture.

Hurd & Houghton's list of new books to be issued this month includes "Beethoven's Letters," translated by Lady Wallace; "Essays on Art," by Francis Turner Palgrave; "The Authorship of Shakespeare," by Nathaniel Holmes; "Ballads, Lyrics and Hymns," by Alice Cary, illustrated by Hart, Herrick, Fenn, Bellows, Perkins, &c.; Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads;" "The Rise and Fall, or The Origin of Moral Evil," and "Flor d'Aliza," by Lamartine. They have also in press several important law books.

Mr. W. W. Skeat is at work on a new edition of "Piers Plowman." He has examined nearly thirty MSS., and considers that there are *three* distinct types or forms of the poem. He proposes to publish one of each in order (with various readings), beginning with the earliest and shortest. Meanwhile, he appeals to all students who have made notes upon any theological, philological, or historical points connected with the poem to assist him.

A. Strahan & Co. announce "The Life and Light of Men," by John Young, LL. D.; "Higher Education of Women," by Emily Davies; "Days of Yore," by Sarah Tytler, author of "Citoyenne Jacqueline;" "Vignettes, twelve biographical sketches," by Bessie Raynor Parkes, author of "Essays on Woman's Work;" "Arne: A Sketch of Norwegian Country Life," by Bjornstjerne Bjornson; "The Prophet Jonah: His Character and Mission to Nineveh," by the Rev. Hugh Martin, M. A.; "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn, with additions," by Robert Buchanan; "London Poems," by the same; "Master and Scholar," &c., by Prof. E. H. Plumptre, M. A.; "Views and Opinions," by Mathew Browne; and "Ecclesia Dei: The Place and Functions of the Church in the Divine Order of the Universe and its Relation with the World."

M. Chevreul, in a communication addressed to the French Academy, brings together some curious facts relative to the Age of Stone in China. It seems that when Confucius was staying in the Kingdom of Tchen, a bird of prey fell dead before the King. Upon examination it was found to have been killed by an arrow armed with a hard sharp stone. Confucius was called upon to explain this, and related the tradition that in the year 1122 (B. C.) such a weapon had been presented as a token of sovereignty by Ou-ouang to the first King of Tchen. Search was made in the Royal Museum, and the weapon was discovered. "This proves," says M. Chevreul, that even at that remote epoch iron weapons had already been introduced into China, and the Stone Age only lived in tradition." M. Stanislas Julien has confirmed this opinion by several extracts from Chinese encyclopædias, which put the existence of a Stone Age in China beyond doubt.

A very interesting report upon the documents in the public libraries of Venice has just appeared. It is printed in the form of a letter from Mr. T. Duffus Hardy, the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, to the Master of the Rolls. It contains, among other matters, a list of documents relating to the divorce of Henry VIII., a list of letters relating to Cardinal Pole, and a list of letters relating to James Stuart. "During his residence in Jersey, about the year 1646, says Mr. Hardy, "it seems that Prince Charles (afterward Charles II.) gained the affections of a young lady whose name does not appear. She is said to have belonged to the family of the noble House of Mar." By her he had a son, as he says, "ploiost par fragilité de nostre première jeunesse que par malice." And this son was the James Stuart to whom the letter refers, unless indeed this person was an impostor. Mr. Hardy prints the will of this Giacomo Stuardo in an appendix. It is a curious document, and is thus indorsed, "The last will of the late impostor at Naples, who at first pretended himselfe to be a naturall sonne of the King of England, 1669."

The Paris correspondent of *The American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular* gives the following additional particulars about French literary pseudonyms and their owners:

"It is positively asserted the authoress of "Le Peché de Madeline and Flamen" is Mme. Piscatory, a daughter of Gen. Foy. M. Etienne Arbois's pseudonym is Mme. Stephanie Fraissinet. Mme. de St. Amé is the authoress who contributes to "L'Artiste" the articles signed La Dame de Treflé. The Countess Dash has written several works over the signature Henri Desroches and Jacques Reynaud. Alberic de Gorge is the pseudonym of Mme. Louise Belly. Mme. de Peyronnet's pseudonym is Horace de Lagardie. Mme. La Messine signs her works with her maiden name, Mme. Juliette Lamber. Mme. Louise Lacroix is the authoress known as Mlle d'Aghonne and Lardie. The Baroness Decares is the authoress who, in 1833, established a review entitled "La Revolution Litteraire," and who has contributed novels to the "*Revue des Deux Mondes*," under the pseudonym Elisa de Mirbel. The Marquise de Manoury signs Marquise d'Ormesay whenever she goes into print. Mme. Cousin is the contributor of the articles which appear in "*L'Artiste*" over the signature Countess d'Orr. The writer on the fashions, who signs her articles the Viscountess de Renneville, is Mme. Paul de Lazeaux. Mme. Miller is the authoress of the novels signed Max Valrey. Noemie Constant's pseudonym is Claude Vignon. Mlle. Judith Gautier, daughter of M. Théophile Gautier, is the authoress of the contributions to "*L'Artiste*" and "*La Gazette des Etrangers*," signed Judith Walter. She is now Mme. Judith Mendès. M. Victor Hugo signed his "author's tickets" for the first night his plays were performed (they were fierce battles) Hierro, a Spanish word, signifying iron; another of his pseudonyms is Victor d'Auverney. Henry Beyle had a good many pseudonyms; the collection of his works published by Messrs. Michael Levy Frères bears the pseudonym Stendhal. The popular Spanish author, Fernand Caballero, is a pseudonym which conceals Mme. Cecile Bohl. The novels, "Un Mariage Scandaleux," "Les Filles de M. Plichon," "Une Vieille Fille," "Un Divorce," which have attracted great attention, were published over the signature of André Leo. The authoress is Mme. Champceix. She is the widow of a gentleman who was for several years the leader of the democratic party at Limoges. Exiled at the Coup d'Etat, he returned to Paris when the general amnesty was proclaimed, and died soon after he reached his native land. Lovers have no monopoly of the mournful death of a broken heart. Left alone with her children, and with paltry resources, Mme. Champceix attempted to transmute brains, ink, and paper into gold. To propitiate fortune she signed her first work with the Christian names of her two children, André, which was the eldest's, and Leo, which was the youngest son's name. She was successful. She is said to be a brunette, and some 30 years old. She leads in Paris a very retired life, seeing nobody but a few of her husband's old friends, averse from personal publicity, proud, fond of a solitary life, and very laborious. The pseudonym of Mme. Marie David, the authoress of "Les Amis de Madame" and "Le Bonheur dans le Mariage," is Raoul de Navery. She was born near Mi[illegible], educated in a convent, married at 17, and a widow at 19. When she recovered her liberty (by which euphonious phrase you will please understand after her husband's death), she indulged her tastes for study, and afterward traveled in Germany, Spain, Italy, Russia, and Denmark. She lived in a convent for two years upon her return from traveling. Then she came to Paris and published two volumes under her true name, Marie David: "La Creche et La Croix," and "Souvenirs du Pensionnat." Her subsequent works have been signed Raoul de Navery, and over this signature she has made a great many contributions to the periodical literature of the day. Louis Manuel is another signature she adopts in writing for periodicals. Daniel Stern is the pseudonym under which the Countess d'Argoult has given to the world "L'Histoire de la Republique en 1848," "L'Histoire de Hollande," "Maximes et Pensées," and quite recently "Goethe et Dante." Marie de Flavigny was born at Aix la Chapelle in 1817, whither her family had fled during the Revolution to avoid the guillotine and Bonaparte's despotism. In 1820 her family returned to France, and she was educated at the Sacred Heart Convent of this city. In 1837 she was married to the Count d'Argoult, and became a maid of honor at the Court of Louis Philippe. She resigned this place, and became ambitious of possessing a drawing-room which should rival Mme. Recamier's. She held weekly literary receptions where rising authors challenged that first buzz of applause which sometimes becomes fame. It was in her drawing-room Ponsard read "Lucrece" to his first public, and since then he has read all his plays there before performance. She concealed M. Victor Hugo in her house during the first days which followed the coup d'etat, and until plans could be perfected for his escape from France."

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

This is likely to be a very bad wine year. The protracted cold and wet (this 19th of August is like a Winter's day) forbid hope in many places of the grapes ripening, and the quality must almost be universally bad. It is stated that three-fourths of the famous Chateau-Margaux vintage, now the property of MM. Aguado, is utterly lost. In the neighborhood of Paris grapes which at this time last year were ripe on the sunny side of cottages are now as hard as bullets. This is all the greater disappointment to the growers because the quantity is very great.

A letter from Frankfort announces that two wretches have arrived there among the wounded from Hanau who were arrested at Bischoffsheim while in the act of robbing the dead and wounded on the field of battle. These ruffians cut off the fingers and ears of the dead in order the more easily to become possessed of their rings and ear-rings. Five of them were discovered, but they ran off. Two were shot during their flight; [illegible]. The two prisoners, well chained, have been taken to Coblentz, where they will probably be shot. When taken into custody they had in their possession 14 watches and about 500 silver dollars.

It has been supposed that the iron-clad vessel is a modern invention, but this is not the case. A war galley, equipped by the Knights of St. John, cased with lead for protection against bullets, is described by Bosio, the historian of the order. This ship was built at Nice in 1530, and formed part of the great squadron sent by the Emperor Charles the Fifth against Tunis to assist in the expedition against the pirate Barbarossa Muley Hassan. The expedition was commanded by the celebrated Andre Doria. There was a siege of several days, and the vessel, the Santa Anna, gave great assistance in capturing the town. Though much exposed, it did not receive any injury. It had six decks and a crew of a hundred men. There is still a picture of this vessel among the ancient frescoes of the Palais des Hospitaliers at Rome.

The great number of cases of sudden insanity that have occurred this Summer in Northern Italy have been repeatedly noticed by the Milan papers. "Cases of madness," said one of these on the 2d of August, "follow each other with truly extraordinary frequency. Not a day passes without three or four persons thus attacked being conveyed to the hospitals, there to be taken care of until room can be made for them in the establishments specially devoted to the care of insanity." This would be less surprising had the Summer been particularly hot in Northern Italy, but such has not been the case. The only causes, therefore, to which this increase of insanity can reasonably be attributed are political excitement, anxiety about friends, and shocks on learning their death.

We all know that some Frenchmen have a weakness for frogs; you may see them spitted in rows in the market places. As yet our countrymen have not acquired the taste for these creatures. But this is not the case with toads. You will be surprised to hear that the export trade in toads has been unusually brisk of late, there being a large demand for them in the English market. We agree with Shakespeare in thinking them ugly and venomous; but they must have some precious jewel in their head, since they are so prized by our market gardeners. It appears that toads were heavy in the London market lately at 6/ the dozen; they were easy on Change here to-day, and were done at 2/ per dozen. [Paris letter, Aug. 18.

*The St. Petersburg Journal* mentions that Mr. Fox and the other members of the United States Mission, after their interview with the Emperor, expressed a desire to see Kommissarow, who saved his Majesty's life. Having been conveyed to Peterhoff for this purpose, Mr. Fox, addressing Kommissarow, said: "Sir, I have come here to express to you my personal respect, and to congratulate you in the name of the United States at having been chosen by Divine Providence to save a life so dear not only to Russia but to the whole world." These words having been interpreted to Kommissarow he returned thanks. The Americans present then shook him by the hand, and asked him for his photograph. Kommissarow, with much emotion, promised to send it, and desired M. Abaza, the interpreter, to express his deep gratitude to his friends in the New World.

A Berlin letter says the Queen of Hanover is still at the Chateau of Herrenhausen; she had even come to the capital to walk in the streets with her two daughters. I am told that she replied to the Prince d'Ysemburg that she was decided to yield to force only, and that she would not quit her capital without the orders of the King, her husband. King George himself is more tenacious than ever. Only a week ago he replied to a deputation—come from Hanover to beg him to abdicate in favor of his son—that "he held his crown from God, and would only give it back to God on his death bed." He refuses absolutely to believe in his own misfortunes. A few days ago only he said to an officer, "In reorganizing my army I shall resume the old red uniform. I will no longer allow my soldiers to resemble the Prussians." It has been calculated at Hanover that there will remain to the King a private fortune of 50,000,000 of thalers.

The Superior Tribunal of Lyons has just given its decision on an appeal case of a curious character, strongly illustrative of the adage "Penny wise and pound foolish." The amount involved is 15 centimes (three halfpence.) An individual residing near a toll bridge conceived the clever idea of evading the toll in this way. The toll for a horse and carriage or cart is six sous. The person in question drew his vehicle over the bridge himself, and then went back for his horse. By this plan he paid only the toll of one sou for a person drawing a vehicle, one sou for the return, and one sou for the led horse, thus effecting an economy of three sous. The proprietors of the bridge commenced proceedings before an inferior court, which decided in their favor. The Superior Court, however, has overruled the decision on the ground that the defendant had paid the legal toll under the circumstances. The appellant, however, in spite of this judgment has not much reason for congratulation. The proceedings have been carried on for two years, and the law expenses amount to more than the sum which would have enabled him to pay the toll for his natural life.

On the 20th of August, at a meeting of the friends of the above society at York, Dr. Underhill made a speech of considerable length on the causes which led to the late outbreak in Jamaica, the measures which were adopted to suppress it, and other matters of interest connected with that island. Laws had been passed there so unjust, oppressive and tyrannical in their character, that Her Majesty had been advised by the Government to veto them, and the people of Jamaica were greatly indebted to the Colonial Office in England for their interference in this matter. Laws ought to have been passed for the advantage of the poor as well as the rich, but the House of Assembly had grossly neglected its duty in this respect. [Applause.] It was notorious that members of that house—planters, merchants and tradesmen—had interests altogether opposed to the interests of the people of the island. Speaking of what had occurred, Mr. Eyre said it was an inexcusable and wicked thing, because the negroes had no grievances at all, but he (Dr. Underhill) submitted that the negroes had one of the greatest grievances under which a people could suffer—the grievance of the grossest misappropriation and misgovernment of the affairs of the island. [Applause.] He showed that the weight of taxation pressed very unequally on the people of Jamaica, and that the administration of the law there had been extremely unjust. Unnecessarily, to say the least, between 300 and 400 human beings were put to death, and he could not envy or wish for the lot of the man on whose conscience such a memory must rest. With regard to some of those who were put to death, there was no doubt at all that they were innocent. The commissioners acquitted Mr. Gordon, and they said the evidence was totally insufficient to convict him. It was also certain that, so far as he was concerned, the court-martial before which he was tried was not a legal tribunal, and Mr. Eyre was the direct instrument in placing Mr. Gordon before that tribunal. Mr. Eyre called Mr. Gordon the proximate cause of the Rebellion. Supposing he was, and supposing his speeches had excited the people, if no legal guilt was proved, he had no right to be hanged. Our laws demanded absolute proof that a man was guilty of the offense with which he was charged, and the Commissioners affirmed that Mr. Gordon was not guilty, that the evidence was insufficient to justify his conviction, and that to plead he was the "proximate cause" of the rebellion was only to evade the question, and to admit that he was the author of an innocent man's death. In conclusion, Dr. Underhill bespoke sympathy and support for Sir J. P. Grant, the new Governor. The report of the Commissioners utterly freed the Baptist missionaries, and they were acquitted from all the blame that Mr. Eyre had cast on them. Influential parties had asked them to establish a mission in Morant Bay, and this proved all the statements of Mr. Eyre, of disaffection taught by the Baptist missionaries, to be utterly without foundation.

The ship rigged boat, Red, White, and Blue, of eight and a half tuns, Capt. Hudson, which has made such an extraordinary passage across the Atlantic from New-York, and put into Margate a few days since, has arrived in the Thames off Greenhithe. As before stated, there were only two persons in the boat, Capt. Hudson and his mate, F. E. Fitch. There was also a dog on board, which, however, died shortly after leaving Margate on her way round to the Thames. On the 18th, in lat. 40.31 N., long. 56 W., about midnight, the boat struck something very solid, and glancing on the port bow, all sail set; stopped ship's headway, and found she did not leak. After the 15th did not see any sail until August 5, when they spoke and went alongside the bark Princess Royal of Yarmouth (N. S.) long. 31 W., seven days from Dublin for Quebec. On the 6th a blind sea came upon port quarter, which threw the miniature ship on her beam ends; she righted in half a minute. On the 6th, the boat was again thrown on her beam ends. On the 14th, 27 miles north of Ushant, shipped a heavy sea, which threw the ship for the fourth time on her beam ends, and had to bale the water out. On the 14th, noon, made the Bill of Portland. On the 16th, blowing heavy, and got towed into Margate. There was no chronometer in the boat, and the ship was worked by dead reckoning. Capt. Hudson and his companion were only enabled to have their provisions warm on very few occasions, owing to the sea making over them. They kept watch and watch, and when they landed at Margate they were in a somewhat distressed condition. The boat is of iron, 27 feet long, and 6 feet 1 inch beam. She carried 120 gallons of water for the voyage. [London Times, Aug. 23.

Not the least of the celebrities of Paris is a street astronomer, M. Billault. He is generally to be found in the evening in the Place Vendome, where he fixes a splendid telescope, said to have cost 65,000. On the pavement he draws with chalk a sort of programme of what is to be seen during the evening. This is artistically executed in white and black, and there is sometimes much wit in the title he gives to the spectacle of the evening. The price for a peep at the moon or any of the planets is half a franc or fivepence, but, with a view to extend a taste for science among the working classes, he will allow a poor man to look at half price. One evening the Abbe Moigno, who is equally noted for religion, science, and amiability, arrived in the Place Vendome. The announcement on the pavement was "This evening the comet is visible." "What said the abbe, "have you seen a comet up there?" "Yes, Monsieur l'Abbe," said M. Billault, "look through the telescope for yourself." The erudite priest mounted the ladder for the purpose. He saw the comet perfectly, and said, "But the Observatory is not aware that there is a comet in Paris. When you discovered it in your observations upon the clouds, why did you not give them notice?" "The Observatory," replied M. Billault with a smile, "is in competition against me." At night M. Billault shows the moon to the Parisians when she is to be seen, and in the day he exhibits to them the spots in the sun. On some occasions he makes a good deal of money, for instance during an eclipse. He is no vulgar man, but describes the planets scientifically and wittily. Some of his pavementary illustrations, if we may be allowed to coin the word, are very quaint and remarkable, and we think a little notice of this astronomer is not inappropriate.

## PERSONAL.

Dr. J. C. Collett, the well-known lecturer on Physiology, died very suddenly on Wednesday of last week.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls and Gen. Babcock are reported to have reached San Francisco, via Oregon, on the overland route to the Pacific.

Among the passengers in the South from Europe is Mr. Henry Vincent, one of the warmest friends of the North in England. Mr. Vincent has lectured 200 times in England in behalf of the North.

John G. Saxe, the poet, has been made an LL.D. by Middlebury College. We must hereafter call him Dr. Saxe. He is now engaged on a translation of "The Clouds" of Aristophanes.

Commodore Lawrence Rosseau of the United States Navy, and afterward of the Rebel Navy, died in New-Orleans on Tuesday, aged 76 years. He was buried without parade, but an immense concourse of citizens attended the funeral.

The Rev. Andrew D. Milne, editor of *The Fall River News*, died in that city on Saturday, Sept. 1, at the age of 58, after a few weeks' illness. Mr. Milne was a Scotchman by birth.

M. de Montalembert, whose critical state recently occasioned so much anxiety to his friends, is convalescent. So soon as it is practicable, he will be moved by easy stages to Switzerland.

Marshal Benedek is at Bruck, a small town in Styria, where he lives in a very retired manner with his family, passing his time in excursions to the mountains, or in shooting game.

The granddaughter of Count de Las Casas, the companion of Napoleon at St. Helena, is about to be married to Baron Michels, a young diplomatist, and a grandson of an old servant of the Empire.

"We learn," says the *Nord*, "that Gen. Clam-Gallas, one of the Generals whom the Austrian Government renders responsible for its late reverses, and who has been placed on the retired list, has resolved to take up his residence in Belgium."

An excursion train, returning from Des Moines on the evening of the 30th of August, ran over an old man near Eddyville, named James Vance, and mangled him horribly, spattering his brains and bones over the railing. He was an old soldier of 1812.

The Emperor Napoleon has just forwarded to the Prefect of the Yonne 24 silver goblets as presents to the proprietors of vineyards at Auxerre, Avallon, Joigny, Tonnerre, and Chablis, who presented the wines of honor to His Majesty on the occasion of his recent visit to the Agricultural Show of that region.

*The Scotsman* says that Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will pass the later Autumn and early Winter months in Rome. Here they will be joined by the Earl and Countess Granville, Mr. and Mrs. Cardwell, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, Sir Roundell and Lady Laura Palmer, and one or two other colleagues.

Mr. Benjamin, the ex-Secretary of the American Southern Confederacy (says *The Liverpool Albion*), made his first appearance on the bar of the Northern Circuit during the assizes just concluded. He appeared in one or two cases in Nisi Prius at Liverpool, and much prepossessed those who heard him in his favor as a very promising addition to the forensic strength of the Northern Bar.

AGES OF LIVING DIVINES.—The ages of some of the principal living theologians of the Church of England are: Dr. Pusey, 66; Dean Alford, 56; Birks, 56; Carus, 62; Archdeacon Churton, 66; Archdeacon Denison, 61; the Archbishop of Dublin, 59; the Bishop of Ely, 55; Archdeacon Evans, 73; Archdeacon Garbett, 56; the Bishop of Gloucester, 47; Professor Jowett, 49; the Bishop of Llandaff, 68; the Bishop of London, 55; F. D. Maurice, 61; T. Mozley and J. Mozley, 60 and 53; Dean Stanley, 51; Dr. Temple, 45; Dr. Williams, 49; the Archbishop of York, 47.

## GENERAL NEWS.

One hundred and sixty different kinds of rifles are now on trial in the French camp at Chalons.

The Sixth Annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Society will commence on the 1st of October.

There is a movement in progress at Harrisburg, Penn., having for its object the construction of a free bridge across the Susquehanna at that point.

The State Agent for Alabama is making great efforts to secure for that State a full representation of its mineral wealth in the Paris exposition.

The eighth exhibition of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society is to be held near Paris on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of October.

George C. Gilmore, esq., who has been an overseer in the Manchester, N. H., mills, has assumed the position of agent in the Rockingham Mills, Portsmouth, a factory engaged in producing elastic fabrics of all kinds.

The U. S. gunboat Muscoota is reported to have arrived in Pensacola harbor on the 20th of August from the Rio Grande with 70 cases of yellow fever on board and the surgeon dead. She is still outside awaiting orders.

The Mormon emigrant train, which is said to be afflicted with cholera, passed Fort Kearney on the 27th ultimo. Twenty-six members had died since leaving the Missouri River.

We once heard of a very rich man who was badly injured by his being run over. "It isn't the accident," said he, "that I mind so much; that isn't the thing; but the idea of being run over by an infernal swill cart, makes me mad."

Daniel Sweeny of Boston beat his wife on Sunday night until she was nearly senseless, and then threw her out of a rear window. Although very severely injured, she appeared in Court yesterday and begged that Daniel might be set at liberty.

A "Monumental Association" has been organized at Little Rock, Ark., designed to commemorate and perpetuate the memory of the Confederate dead of that vicinity. It is the intention that the Association shall have branches throughout the State.

A committee to designate a new boundary for Louisville, Ky., inspected for that purpose Wednesday and agreed upon an extension, which, says *The Journal*, will give the city a river front of 10 miles, and a depth of 3½ miles from the line of the river back to and beyond the House of Refuge.

The wives of English ecclesiastical dignitaries do not partake in the sacred titles of their lords. It is rather funny to read in the London papers that the "Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson arrived at Fulham Palace yesterday, on a visit to the Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait."

The Ohio State Agricultural Fair, to be held at Dayton, during the last week in the present month, gives promise of eclipsing any similar exhibition that has ever been held in the State. The Fair Grounds, just south of Dayton, now comprise some 36 acres, and are altogether the most beautifully located, and in all respects, the best in the State for exhibitions, and for all purposes of Fairs.

One day last week the steamer Lord Elgin, on the trip from Ogdensburg to Montreal, narrowly escaped from being wrecked in one of the fearful rapids of the St. Lawrence. Just as she entered Cedar Rapids, the chain which turns the rudder broke, leaving the steamer to plunge without control through the most dangerous part of the rapids. Twice she struck the rocks, but fortunately, instead of being dashed to pieces, the collision threw the boat back into the current and she passed through in safety.

A company has been formed in California for the purpose of digging a tunnel in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and through it conveying the clear waters of Lake Tahoe to the channel of a stream, and so across the valleys to San Francisco. It is designed thus to supply a dozen interior towns, as well as the larger city, with delicious water of great purity, provide the miners with water for carrying on their work during the dry season, and irrigate thousands of acres of land that are now unproductive. The difficulty of the undertaking will be comprehended when it is remembered that the lake is fifteen hundred feet higher than any body of water on earth ever navigated by a steamboat.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

TUESDAY, Sept. 4.—At the opening of the meeting today Alexander Ker, the Chairman, made a very pleasant address, in which he alluded to all precedent connected, in succession, of matters of social, of charitable or of sanitary organization, and of such nature as to amount to Precedence, which, he said, was one of the regular members of this Club to recognize, when a Summer vacation lasts two months. He expressed himself particularly thankful that The Tribune reporter had returned from the Pennsylvania Mountains, and was in improved health. He then introduced the report of a Committee which visited Rockaway, L. I., to examine the growth and field culture of the Sorghum plant. The Committee had been appointed to the duty by E. Wallace, Montreal, New-York, the Secretary of this Club has already been published in The Tribune, and it is to be hereafter published in the Transactions of the Institute, including some extract from the report of the Commissioner of the country, now manifestly in the difficulties of the great Sorghum plant, and is embodying it in the calculation.

The Sorghum plant, Chinese Sugarcane and the Cassava had a free discussion, but the great Sorghum plant has been analyzed by W. R. Chapman, who claimed that it was a plant of great value, and that it was upon his farm in Westchester County, consisted of juice, the sugar obtained by Prof. Chandler, of Troy, and the sugar obtained by Prof. Chandler, of Troy, and the sugar, very nutritious, and of pleasant flavor. The Sorghum plant, Chinese Sugarcane and the Cassava had been grown in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan

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